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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, AUGUST 6, 1898.

No. 6

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



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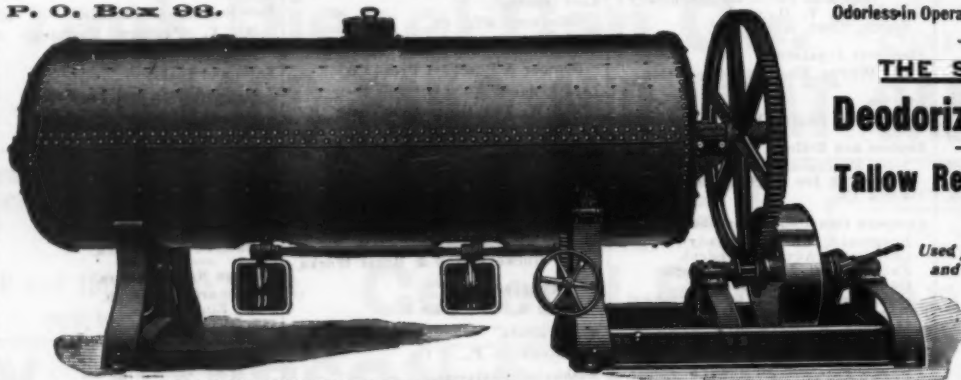
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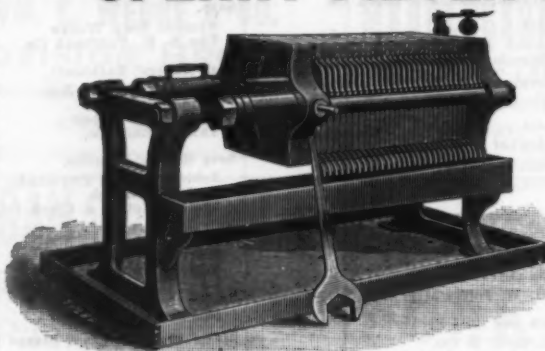
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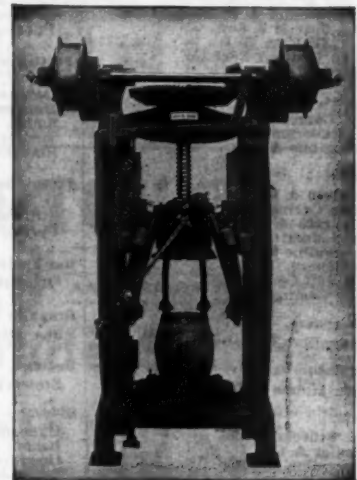
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BY PERUSING PAGE 42.

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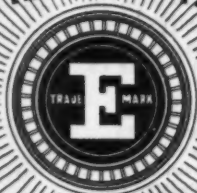
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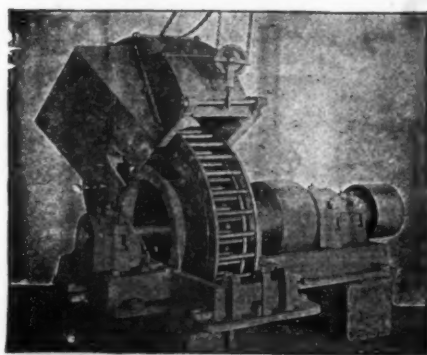
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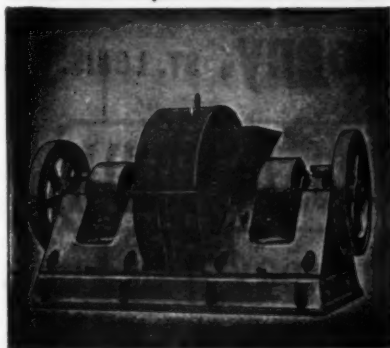
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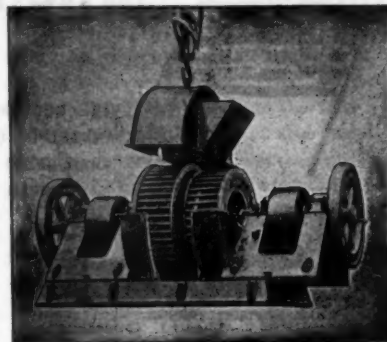
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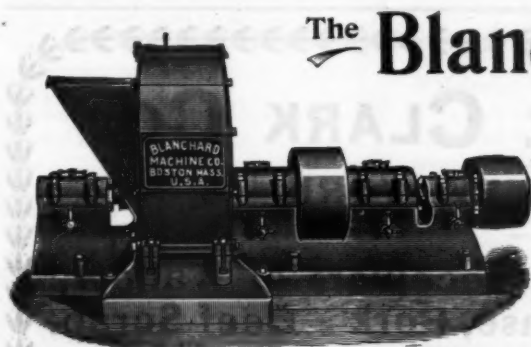
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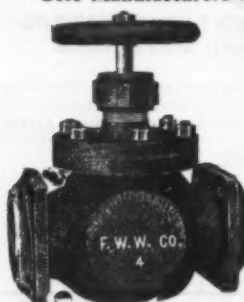
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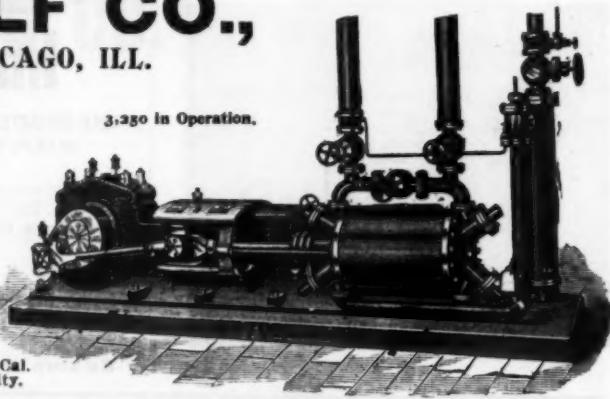
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NATIONAL RETAIL BUTCHERS' REVIEW.

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### NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XIX. Saturday, August 6, 1898. No. 6

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## GOOD TIMES SURELY COMING.

After a most careful survey of the existing trade conditions, "The National Provisioner" feels justified in confidently predicting that an era of almost unprecedented activity and prosperity is surely in sight for trade and commerce of the United States. Both actual and sentimental promises for a most favorable development are absolutely secured, and the possibilities of disturbances are reduced to next to none. The glory of success on the fields of honor will very soon be followed by the more tangible blessings of unprecedented success on the peaceable battlefields of international commerce. Stronger than ever, more closely united than ever, more determined than ever, the brainy people of the United States, now universally recognized as a great nation, enter upon a new phase in their economical growth by asserting their international claims. Nobody doubts that full success will crown these efforts.

## SPANISH TRANSPORT SUPPLIES.

We commented a few weeks ago in these columns on the circumstance of the United States Government arranging to buy meat in the Australasian colonies for the American sailors and soldiers quartered in the Philippine Islands instead of such supplies being purchased in this country. We believed then and we do now that such orders properly belong at home, but are willing enough to concede that in a case of immediate necessity there may be some excuse for this overlooking American shippers, although we also think that if the army and navy commissariat departments looked far enough ahead and anticipated the requirements of war there would be no occasion to throw this business in the way of our friends at the Antipodes.

However, as we said before, all this may be excusable, but, we are absolutely unable to find any excuse or reason why the business of supplying fresh meats and provisions for the transports which are to return the Spanish prisoners to Spain should not be left with American houses. Most of the vessels which will carry the prisoners are coming from Spain, and our Government, it is reported, favor the scheme that the victualling be done on the other side on the ground, we understand, that it would be more convenient.

Now our opinion of this matter is that it amounts to nothing more than an overdose of sickening and slobbering sentimentality.

We have administered a sound thrashing to Spain and Spain deserved it. We have been magnanimous in our treatment of the enemy to the point of worldwide admiration, but while civilization applauds our sincere and well meant Christianity and manly precedents in the ethics of modern warfare, it should be looked to that our sense of chivalry and magnanimity does not carry us to extremes and it certainly will if Spanish contracts for supplying meats to the vessels which the packers have made against the move are entirely justifiable and opportune. They, as well as other business men, are pay-

ing their share of the multiplicity of taxes which have been created by the war, and which the commercial world is submitting to cheerfully, notwithstanding many doubts as to their justice, and why should not this business be given to American houses?

We are legally still at war with Spain, and while such a condition lasts it is our Government's duty to cripple Spanish commerce instead of fostering it. This crippling process, to date, has cost Uncle Sam at the rate of a million dollars, more or less, per day, and in view of this what consistency is there in giving big contracts for meat supplies to Spanish citizens, who, in any event, would not be able to fill them unless they got the goods from other European countries.

It was a grand display of wholesome whole-souled Americanism for Capt. Evans to hand Captain Eulate back his sword, for Captain Philip to "spare the poor devils" because they were all wounded, for Wainwright to treat the worthy Admiral Cervera as he did, and lastly, for our Government to give the task of transporting prisoners to Spain to a Spanish steamship company, notwithstanding that the transaction was regarded by many as illegal. All this has done much to elevate our country in the esteem of the world, but the line should be drawn, and it should be drawn in such a case as that under review.

## LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS.

According to all the reports which have reached us for some time past, the live stock conditions in this country at the present time are excellent, in fact the belief is general that they have not been better in twenty years.

Cattle men, of course, are correspondingly happy, and when we say that cattle men are happy we say a great deal, for the fact is well recognized that the idea of true happiness in the cattle industry consequent on good times, or as a result of other conditions, is a very indefinite matter and almost akin to the sentiment credited to the discontented man who, by some fluke or other managed to get to heaven. The irreverent story tellers have it that this lucky man complained about the size of his crown, the strings of his harp, and sundry other things believed to conduce to man's happiness when he reaches the golden shore.

We do not, however, share the general opinion that cattle men are chronic growlers. On the contrary, we think that they are just as susceptible as any other class of men to the influences of happiness or otherwise that emanate from the capriciousness of the commercial barometer.

With the exception of Southern California and Western Oregon, the data from the cattle ranges is exceedingly favorable. Exclusive of the section mentioned, Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Washington and the grass growing territory north of Montana and the British Northwest territory, were, during the month of May, visited with frequent grass-making rains.

It is predicted that if these conditions continue and the ranges "cure up" right and do not get too rank in vegetation, that Utah, western Colorado, Idaho and the entire intermountain country will have cattle fat enough to go direct from the ranges to the market at an early date. It is estimated that the number of this class that will be sent from Utah and Colorado will reach 12,000 head more than in former years.

The excellent condition of the ranges in the south, with the exception of a small district in the Panhandle, has not made the movement of cattle a necessity, and consequently the shipments from the south up to this time have been less than they were a year ago. As there is without doubt a scarcity of cattle in many districts, particularly Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, and what cattle there are, are being scattered over a wide territory, the condition of the ranges will continue to improve, making the prospects for abundance of feed during the coming winter most excellent.

#### CANADIAN HOGS, AMERICAN CURE.

Notwithstanding the fact that American packers have for years been endeavoring to educate our farmers as to the character of hogs required for certain markets it seems that no general attention has been paid to the subject.

Knowing that in Canada the question of breeding and feeding on such lines as are suggested by the packing trade had been adopted, a Kansas City packing company decided to get a shipment of Canadian hogs and see how they would turn out in product. The following letter addressed by the company to the superintendent of the Farmers' Institutes, located at Toronto, explains the results:

"The shipment consisted entirely of Yorkshires. The meat produced by them is of excellent quality, very firm and the fat perfectly white. The appearance of this lot of hogs was splendid and we anticipated at the time we slaughtered them that we should be able to get sufficient premium on account of the excellent quality of the meat to quite repay us for the extra expense to which we went, paying duty, etc. We slaughtered the Canadian hogs along with an equal number of carefully selected light Missouri hogs, gave the goods exactly the same cure and shipped them at the same time. Unfortunately, however, the English market for Yorkshires, into which cut the hogs were made, had declined considerably since we put the goods down, and they therefore showed a rather smart loss, so that from a financial standpoint our experience was not a success. It was, however, a revelation to us to see the splendid condition and fine appearance of the Canadian hogs, and we feel very sure that the Canadian system of careful breeding and feeding is the correct one. We have come to the conclusion that the best breed of hogs for the fancy export trade is a cross of a Tamworth boar and Yorkshire sow. The food for the first four months of the pig's existence would make really very little difference whether it be corn or smaller grains. However, from four months up to the time it is marketed, say for six months, we are of the opinion that the use of corn should be discontinued entirely and the animal fed on peas, barley or crushed oats, with a fair proportion of green vegetable food. We are also of the opinion that the weight of the hogs should not exceed 200 pounds, nor do we think that more than six hogs should be fed together in a pen, as then there is no crowding among them at feed time, and it is necessary that the animal should be given all the comfort possible.

"We have seen some very fine hogs raised in dairy districts, and we believe that Ontario is singularly fortunate in this respect, having such a large number of dairy farms. These always bring good, healthy pigs with a very fine quality of meat. The Canadian hog raiser is away ahead of the American at present, at least in so far as the English market is concerned. The Canadian singed Wiltshires command a very high premium, and rank almost equal with the finest Danish bacon on the London market."

From this it would seem that the venture was a complete success. The movement suggests that the American packer is by no means satisfied with the American hog, or at all events with the present method of preparing it for market.

There is no reason on earth why our packers in their endeavor to fill European orders calling for meats of a certain grade should be obliged to go to Canada for the particular hog needed, but it looks that they must either do so or lose a good proportion of the English trade. The fault of such evolution lies with our hog raisers who will insist on following their own notions instead of keeping abreast of the times and current requirements.

#### Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending July 30, 1898, is as follows:

To	PORK, BBLs.		
	1898, Week ending July 30, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '97 to July 30, '98.
U. Kingdom...	1,213	1,423	57,279
Continent ....	25	175	34,394
So. & Cen. Am.	682	39	16,708
W. Indies ....	1,134	1,372	78,778
Br. No. Am. ...	...	380	10,507
Other countries	35	...	1,725
Total .....	3,089	3,393	199,391

To	BACON & HAMS, LBS.		
	1898, Week ending July 30, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '97 to July 30, '98.
U. Kingdom...	12,799,905	12,868,410	581,580,679
Continent ....	820,319	1,616,140	129,470,361
So. & Cen. Am.	107,300	172,750	4,001,777
W. Indies ....	234,425	123,000	5,355,103
Br. No. Am. ...	...	6,000	140,900
Other countries	10,625	...	450,925
Total .....	13,972,604	14,786,300	720,907,835

To	LARD, LBS.		
	1898, Week ending July 30, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	Nov. 1, '97 to July 30, '98.
U. Kingdom...	2,155,004	2,690,121	224,937,461
Continent ....	3,383,003	3,998,045	255,123,834
So. & Cen. Am.	424,065	185,405	16,711,714
W. Indies ....	502,830	543,460	15,228,655
Br. No. Am. ...	600	2,016	381,546
Other countries	8,700	5,700	982,234
Total .....	6,565,402	8,314,747	513,365,444

#### Recapitulation of the week's exports.

From	Week ending July 30, 1898.		
	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York ...	2,314	4,390,925	4,114,940
Boston .....	722	5,071,600	702,110
Portland, Me. ....	...	...	...
Phila., Pa. ....	...	1,731,600	86,770
Balto., Md. ....	...	940,941	1,137,082
Norfolk, Va. ....	...	...	...
Newport News ...	...	...	...
New Orleans. ....	53	6,825	2,625
Montreal .....	...	1,830,764	521,275
St. John, N.B. ....	...	...	...
Total .....	3,089	13,972,604	6,565,402

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '97, Nov. 1, '98,		Increase
	July 30, '98.	July 31, '97.	
Pork, lb. ....	39,878,200	36,972,400	2,905,800
Hams, Bcn, lb. ....	720,997,835	598,941,221	127,056,614
Lard, lb. ....	513,365,444	425,645,561	87,719,883

Noonan & Towey and W. A. Wernecke have been awarded the contracts for supplying Sonoma County, Cal., with meat for the coming year.

#### Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending July 30, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending July 30, 1898.	From Oct. 25, 1897, to date.	Week ending July 31, 1897.	From Oct. 25, 1896, to July 31, 1897.
Pork, bbls.....	4,132	169,327	4,481	176,368
Lard, lbs.....	7,493	461,069	10,273	399,016
" bbls.....	461	86,918	3,457	83,899
" tanks, lbs.....		3,942,968	268,216	2,903,728
" pkgs.....	33,495	2,292,744	34,374	1,846,067
Hams, bbs.....	7,798	197,893	8,048	166,885
" tes.....	2,762	70,940	2,108	93,195
" bbls.....	473	15,714	665	22,365
" pkgs.....	726	47,130	890	118,165
" pes.....	124,640	3,125,664	66,965	2,444,593
Sides, bbs.....	11,253	361,869	8,845	238,574
" tes.....	348	12,606	310	13,979
" bbls.....	928	37,348	1,179	29,522
" pkgs.....	1,831	59,402	1,472	42,089
" pes.....	168,217	3,634,399	143,505	3,187,884
Shoulders, bbs.....	1,477	37,226	815	39,180
" tes.....	17	971	95	2,133
" bbls.....	73	4,230	42	1,749
" pkgs.....	34	8,799	133	26,944
" pes.....	9,399	142,948	6,446	449,436
Other prod., bbs.....	1,261	67,206	712	48,300
" tes.....	138	10,081	131	13,438
" bbls.....	576	29,390	1,009	43,412
" pkgs.....	11,881	408,629	11,177	351,192

#### GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.		Week, 1897.	
	1898.	1897.	1897.	1896.
Lard, lbs. ....	5,629,665	8,630,379		
Hams, lbs. ....	7,218,543	5,094,063		
Sides, lbs. ....	10,518,066	9,760,644		
Shoulders, lbs. ....	1,171,501	586,723		
Other products, lbs. ....	1,488,637	1,662,247		

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.		Season, 1896-7.	
	1897-8.	1896-7.	1896-7.	1895-6.
Lard, lbs. ....	369,936,107	297,062,810		
Hams, lbs. ....	197,807,562	176,417,449		
Sides, lbs. ....	376,736,783	291,884,830		
Shoulders, lbs. ....	28,068,111	42,980,268		
Other products, lbs. ....	67,151,367	53,669,818		

#### Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—Yesterday (Friday) the market seemed to have settled to a steady basis. There was not much demand. The Continent shippers would have paid 3¼ for special brands of city, which were not offered under 3 5-16, while other lots of city were to be had at 3¼. There were 75 hhds. sold at 3¼, and 200 hhds. taken in on contracts at that. The country made goods of choice quality were wanted for export. Some of them would bring 3¼; the sales were 115,000 lb at 3¼@3½, as to quality.

COTTONSEED OIL remained dull and essentially as noted in the full report elsewhere published.

OLEO STEARINE offered at 5, and hard to get bids over 4¾.

#### SAN FRANCISCO PROVISION MARKET.

The quoted rates for fresh meats are held steady and the market is active. Provisions meet with a fairly brisk demand and appearing prices are well sustained. Trade the past week has been good, about the only change to report being a decided advance in the price of picnic hams. The canned salmon market is in a much better shape than it has been for some time. Spot Alaska is in excellent demand, both red and pink, but the Government purchases have about cleaned up the red.

The Western Meat Co. is supplying our army at Manila with barreled beef and canned meats. The soldiers in camp here are also to be supplied with meat during the month of August by this company.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

#### STILL A FEVERISH CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—BUYERS GETTING AN ADVANTAGE—INCREASED STOCKS—MODERATE EXPORT MOVEMENTS.

This has been another unsatisfactory week in the run of business in this market. The market spasmodically takes plunges only to recover in a moderate way, while leaving it lower for the week. Efforts are made for greater steadiness and to sustain prices, but when the packers take hold with that purpose in view they become willing sellers whenever they see small profits, and unload. The position will have nothing substantial back of it while the current conditions statistical and otherwise prevail. The Chicago stock of lard has increased for the month 35,700 tes., and is 203,916 tes., against 168,234 tes. July 1. This is depressing, but is made more so in connection with the world's visible, which shows an increase for the month of 8,199 tes., and is 413,860 tes., against 405,749 tes. last month, 577,544 tes. Aug. 1, last year, and 623,786 tes. two years ago. The Chicago stock shows a decided gain in short ribs as well, reaching 36,223,852 lb, against 32,616,236 lb last month, while of sweet pickled hams, 45,203,000 lb, against 50,446,183 lb last month. The stocks of pork there were 76,764 bbls. new and 29,079 bbls. old, against last month of 75,512 bbls. new and 32,223 bbls. old. The New York stocks were 12,146 bbls. old and new pork, against 12,486 bbls. last month, and of lard 15,143 tes. prime, 349 tes. off grade and 961 tes. stearine, or a total of 16,453 tes., against 18,586 tes. July 15; 15,427 tes. July 1 and 12,245 tes. Aug. 1 last year.

It was the showing of the stocks of lard and ribs at Chicago that had most depressing effect, while tending to bringing about unloading by packers and to giving a position of marked dissatisfaction over the exhibition of business. So long as the speculative sentiment of the country is tame over provisions and breadstuffs there is little hope of a relief being given affairs, since without increased firmness and stability to affairs, which are likely to be brought about only as speculators take hold, there is little prospect of materially reviving demands from exporters to give a good undertone by relieving the positions of their accumulations. It has been considered that the consignments to the other side had been of sufficient importance in connection with a supposed larger home distribution of meats to bring their stocks down somewhat this last month, while the showing of the supplies held was decidedly beyond expectations and formed the main reason for the material decline on Wednesday, when prices went down about 30c. per barrel for pork, 15 points for lard and 17@20 points for ribs. The consumption in Europe has evidently fallen off since, except within the last two weeks, the consignments of lard had been very moderate, while in the past fortnight they have not been heavy of lard. The productions West are larger than anticipated, as the receipts of

hogs upon some days have been much in excess of expectations, while the belief now is that steady, fair supplies of the swine may be expected right along. The packers have no courage over operations, even though prices are regarded as low, while the disposition generally appears to be to clean out deals whenever small profits are shown, and not to take any risk over the future. An inactive situation prevails also in New York over lard, with the Continent shippers indifferent and the lard refiners taking hold in a small way. There is a dull sale for compound lard here and at the West, with its low prices seemingly not attractive in the generally upset condition of business. The city cutters have very moderate distributions of meats to near sources, while the European demands for bellies have become small, although their prices are held up well by reason of the fact that hogs cannot be had upon a cheaper basis.

In beef there is still absence of English demand, and tierced is still offered at \$15, while barreled is offered freely and taken up moderately at old figures.

The statement of the Chicago shipments for the previous week showed a marked enlargement of the outlets for meats, reaching fully 20,366,737 lb, while in the corresponding week of the previous year they were 17,005,667 lb; of lard the shipments were 5,629,665 lb, against 8,230,379 lb last year.

On Saturday, July 30, the estimate of the receipts of hogs at Chicago for the ensuing Monday, 33,000 head, and for the week 150,000 head. The market for the products was in better shape, and after a steady opening ran up and closed at an advance for the day of 7c. for pork, 2 to 5 points for lard and 5 to 7 points for ribs, mainly through the belief that prices were low, and that covering of contracts was in order. At Chicago: Pork—July closed \$9.37 nominal; September opened at \$9.40, sold to \$9.52, back to \$9.47, closed at \$9.47; December opened at \$9.52, sold to \$9.60, and closed at \$9.55. Lard—July opened at 5.45 and closed at 5.45 nominal; September opened at 5.47, sold to 5.52, closed at 5.50 bid; October opened at 5.52, was 5.55 bid and 5.57 asked, closed at 5.55; December closed at 5.57 bid. Ribs—July closed at 5.45 nominal; September opened at 5.42, was 5.47 bid and 5.50 asked, closed at 5.47; October opened at 5.45 bid, sold to 5.52, closed at 5.52 asked. In New York, sale of 500 tierces Western steam, through from the West, for England, on p. t.; spot lots offered at 5.65; City steam at 5.00@5.25. No other changes in prices. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Monday the receipts of hogs at the West were 54,000 head. The opening market on the products was weak, and lower by 12c. for pork, 5 points on lard, and 2 points on ribs, while the close, as against Saturday, was steady to 2 points higher on pork, steady to 2 points lower on lard, and 2 to 5 points lower on ribs. There was some effort to hold the market up by packers, but selling on small profits. At Chicago: Pork—August closed \$9.40 nominal; September opened at \$9.35 @ \$9.37, sold at \$9.35@ \$9.47, closed at \$9.47; December opened at \$9.45, closed at 9.57. Lard—August closed 5.40 nominal; September opened at 5.45, sold at 5.40, was up to 5.47 asked, closed at 5.45@5.47; October opened at 5.45, sold at 5.47, was up to 5.50 bid, closed at 5.50@5.52; December opened and closed at 5.55 bid. Ribs—August closed 5.40

nominal; September opened at 5.40, was up to 5.50 asked, closed 5.45 bid; October opened at 5.45, was up to 5.47 bid, closed at 5.47@ 5.50; December sold at 5.40. In New York: Pork sold at \$9.50@ \$10 for old, for 200 barrels; family at \$12@ \$13; short clear at \$11.50 @ \$12. Lard—Western steam lard at 5.60; city steam at 5@5.25; refined at 5.85 for Continent, 6.40 for South America, 7.50 for do., kegs; hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Tuesday, receipts of hogs West, 65,000 head. The products opened 5c. higher on pork, 2 points lower on lard, and 5 points lower on ribs, closing at a decline for the day of 30c. for pork, 10@12 points for lard and ribs. At Chicago: Pork—August closed \$9.10 nominal; September opened at \$9.40, sold down to \$9.25, closed \$9.22 nominal; October opened at \$9.40, sold down to \$9.25, closed \$9.15 nominal. Lard—August closed 5.30 nominal; September opened at 5.42, was 5.45 asked, sold down to 5.37, closed 5.35; October opened at 5.47, was 5.40 bid, closed 5.40 asked; December opened at 5.50, was 5.45, closed 5.42 asked. Ribs—August closed 5.30 nominal; September opened 5.40@5.42, sold down to 5.32, closed at 5.35 asked; October opened at 5.45, sold down to 5.37, closed at 5.37. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.60; city steam at 5.00@5.25. City cut meats slow; pickled shoulders at 4¼ @4¾; pickled hams at 7¼@8; pickled bellies, 14-lb average, 6¼; 12-lb average at 6¼ bid and 6½ asked; 10-lb average at 6¾. Hogs at 5½@5¾. Other quotations essentially as the day before.

On Wednesday the receipts of hogs were 77,000 head. The product opened depressed and ruled so through the day, with the close showing a loss of 27@30c. for pork, 15 points for lard, and 17@20 points for ribs. At Chicago: Pork—August closed \$8.82 nominal; September opened at \$9.12@ \$9.20, sold down to \$8.70, closed at \$8.87; October opened at \$9, closed at \$8.80; December opened at \$9, closed at \$8.90. Lard—August closed 5.15 nominal; September opened at 5.30@5.35, declined to 5.15, closed at 5.20 asked; October opened at 5.30, sold down to 5.20, closed at 5.25 asked; December opened at 5.32, sold to 5.35, down to 5.25, closed 5.27 bid. Ribs—August closed 5.10; September opened at 5.30, sold down to 5.05, closed at 5.15; October opened at 5.30, declined to 5.10, closed at 5.20. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.60, city steam at 5. There were no other changes in prices.

On Thursday there was some recovery of tone, with the close 2@5c. higher on pork, 10 points on lard and 5 points on ribs, with increasing demand to cover contracts, but the packers meeting it promptly. At Chicago, Pork—August closed \$8.85 nominal; September opened at \$9.00@ \$8.92, sold to \$9, down to \$8.85, closed \$8.92; October opened \$8.90, closed \$8.92; December closed \$8.92. Lard—August closed 5.25 nominal; September opened 5.22, was to 5.32 asked, down to 5.27, closed 5.30; October opened 5.27, sold to 5.35, down to 5.30, closed 5.35; December opened 5.32, sold to 5.37, closed 5.37. Ribs—August closed 5.15 nominal; September opened 5.15@ 5.17, sold to 5.22, closed 5.20; October opened 5.20, sold to 5.27, down to 5.20 bid, closed 5.25 asked. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.50; city steam, 4.90; refined, 5.65 for Continent, 6.15 for South America; compound, 4¼. Pork—Mess. \$9.50@ \$10; family mess. \$11.50@ \$12.50. Cut meats—Pickled shoulders, 4¼@4¾; pickled hams, 7¼@8; pickled bellies, 6¼@6¾. Hogs, 5¼@5¾.

On Friday there was increasing firmness, with packers more disposed to buy and an advance early in the day of 20@25c. for pork, 7 points for lard and 7 points for ribs. (The range of prices for the day will be found elsewhere in this publication.) In New York, Western steam lard held at 5.70. Sales, 100 tierces city at 4.90. Refined advanced to 5.70 for Continent. Cut meats and pork had not changed from the day before.





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Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.  
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Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.  
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Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.

Swift Brothers, Wallabout Market.

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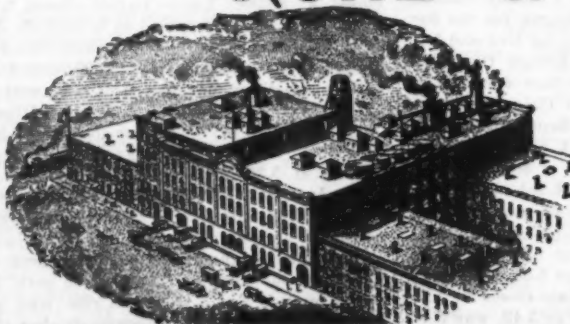
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## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.**—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, June 22, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on Aug. 8, 1898, for furnishing such of the following supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York City, during the thirty days commencing Aug. 10, 1898: Pork, bacon, salt beef, canned beef, flour, hard bread, cornmeal, baking powder, beans, baked beans, peas, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, tomatoes canned, coffee, green and roasted; teas, sugars, molasses, syrups, vinegar, salt, pepper, soap, candles, canned articles, breakfast bacon, butter, cheese, chocolate, crackers, gelatin, hams, macaroni, oatmeal, pigs' feet, prunes, starch, tapioca, spices, flavoring extract, olive oil, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, tobacco, toilet soaps, borax, needles, spool thread, basins, stationery, brushes, chamois skins, combs, matches, handkerchiefs, toilet paper, towels, etc., etc. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. Envelope containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened Aug. 8, 1898, and addressed to Col. C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.

### CURING OF HOT HOGS.

At the suggestion of Mr. Thomas Dunderdale, "The National Provisioner," on the 12th ult., addressed the following letter to the Hon. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington:

Would it be possible to obtain a scientific opinion on the question of killing hot hogs? As it is unquestionably known to you, the opinion prevails that for successful curing of meats, hogs shall be given twenty-four hours rest for watering and feeding, and to be kept as quiet as possible and never be overheated at the time of killing. Much has been written against killing hot hogs, principally bearing upon the supposition that the meats are not in a fit shape to cure owing to feverish condition affecting the joints, which in consequence are liable to sour. On the other hand, it is regarded as an open question whether after bleeding and chilling thoroughly such is the case. "The National Provisioner," as the leading organ in the trade, is quite anxious to receive your own opinion on the question, and will appreciate it very much.

To this inquiry "The National Provisioner" received the following reply, dated July 26:

Replying to your letter of the 12th inst., I am not aware that any scientific investigations have been made in regard to the curing of meat from "hot hogs." Hogs which are affected with fever certainly produce meat which does not cure as well as that from healthy hogs, and upon general principles we should expect that animals which were hot and feverish from long shipment without regular rest, watering and feeding, would produce similar meat to that from animals which were in a feverish condition from some organic disease. I believe it is to the advantage of the packer, as well as of the consumer to have hogs and other animals in as nearly their normal condition as possible at the time of slaughter. Very respectfully,  
D. E. SALMON, Chief of Bureau.

### Trade With Cuba.

The value of the lard exported to Cuba from the United States in 1893, the year of our greatest exports to the island, according to returns from Washington, was \$4,023,917; of hams, \$761,082; of corn, \$582,050, and of bacon, \$556,747. Under normal conditions Cuba has been buying annually about \$25,000,000 worth of goods from Spain, about \$4,000,000 worth from Great Britain, less than \$1,000,000 from France, and less than \$1,000,000 from Germany, while from the United States her purchases have ranged from \$8,000,000 to \$24,000,000 in value.

## COMMERCE WITH THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The following statistics in regard to the imports and exports of the Philippine Islands have been compiled from official publications of the various countries mentioned in the possession of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. In the first table, in which an effort has been made to show the trade by countries of origin and destination, the figures for 1897 are given, except in the case of France, Germany, Belgium, India, the Straits Settlements and Victoria. For these countries the latest figures available relate to 1896; for the trade of Spain, no later ones than those for 1895 can be obtained.

Countries.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.
Great Britain .....	\$6,223,426	\$2,063,598
France .....	1,990,297	359,796
Germany .....	223,720	774,928
Belgium .....	272,240	45,660
Spain .....	4,819,344	4,973,589
Japan .....	1,332,300	92,823
China .....	56,137	97,717
India .....	7,755	80,156
Straits Settlements.	274,130	236,001
N. South Wales....	119,550	176,858
Victoria .....	180	178,370
United States ....	4,383,740	94,597

Total .....

The average value of the trade of the Philippines is greater than indicated in the above table, having suffered in the past few years on account of political conditions.

In giving the principal imports from the Philippines, it is shown that the values of imports from there into the United States in 1897 were:

Hemp, \$2,701,651; sugar, \$1,199,202; textile grasses, etc., Manila (free of duty), \$2,701,651. All other free articles, \$374,406. Total free of duty, \$3,086,057. Sugar (dutiable), \$1,199,202. All other dutiable articles, \$98,481. Total dutiable, \$1,297,683. Total imports of merchandise, \$4,383,740.

Values of exports to the Philippines from the United States, 1897:

Cotton, manufactures of, \$2,164; oils, mineral, refined, \$45,908; varnish, \$2,239. All other articles, \$44,286. Total domestic merchandise, \$94,597. Total export of merchandise, \$94,597.

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market is weak to-day at 39 florins on account of decline in lard values in Chicago. Nothing new to report on this line; business quiet.

#### Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending Aug. 5:

FIRST CABLE.	
July 29. Calumet sold at 38 florins.	
" 29. Doid Extra sold at 37 florins.	149 tcs. sold.
SECOND CABLE.	
July 29. Harrison sold at 39 florins.	
" 29. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.	
" 30. United sold at 39 florins.	
" 30. Swift Extra sold at 39 florins.	
" 30. Armour Extra sold at 39 florins.	
Sales this week, 4,000 tcs.	
Aug. 2. Harrison sold at 39 florins.	
" 2. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.	
" 2. Calumet sold at 39 florins.	
" 2. Knickerbocker sold at 39 florins.	
" 3. Harrison sold at 39 florins.	
" 3. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.	
" 3. Knickerbocker sold at 39 florins.	

#### Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

July 30. Per Stmr. Werkendam—United, 120; Stern, 100; Isaac, 41; Eastman, 450; S. & S., 540; Cudahy P. Co., 125; Swift, 446; Armour, 120. Total, 1,942 tcs.

Aug. 1. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 250; Swift, 590; Morris, 610; Hammond, 240; Cudahy P. Co., 125; Martin, 115; Cincinnati, 25. Total, 1,885 tcs.

#### Neutral Lard.

July 30. Per Stmr. Werkendam—Armour, 125. Aug. 1. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 250; International, 250; Morris, 120; Cudahy Bros. Co., 75; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 35. Total, 790 tcs.

## Chicago Markets

### LARDS.

Choice prime steam .....	a 5 15
Prime steam .....	a 5 1/2
Neutral .....	a 6 1/2
Compound .....	a 4 1/2

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines .....	a 5
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### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra .....	42
" " No. 1 .....	30
" " No. 1 .....	27
" " No. 2 .....	24
Oleo oil, "Extra" .....	a 6 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure .....	45
" " Extra .....	35
Tallow Oil .....	32

### TALLOW.

Packers' Prime .....	a 3 1/2
No. 2 .....	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Edible Tallow .....	a 4

### GREASES.

Brown .....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Yellow .....	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
White, A .....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
" B .....	3 a 3 1/2
Bone .....	2 1/2 a 3

### BUTCHER'S FAT.

Rough shop fat .....	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Inferior or black fat .....	a 1 1/2
Suet .....	a 2 1/2
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs. ....	25

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks .....	22
Crude, " .....	20
Butter oil, barrels .....	27

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood per unit .....	1.65 Chgo. f.o.b.
Hoof meal, per unit .....	1.40a1.45
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p.c. per unit ..	1.40
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c. per ton ..	16.50a17.00
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c. per ton ..	16.50
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c. per ton ..	13.50a14.00
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p.c. per ton ..	13.75
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c. per ton ..	13.00

Market firm.

### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1 .....	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Horns .....	\$19.00 to \$21.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones .....	\$62.50 to \$67.50
Flat Shin Bones .....	\$35.00
Thigh Bones .....	\$92 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins .....	6 a 6 1/2
Pocket Pieces .....	3 a 3 1/2
Tenderloins .....	9 a 9 1/2
Spare ribs .....	2 1/2 a 3
Trimnings .....	3 a 3 1/2
Boston butts .....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Cheek Meat .....	2 1/2 a 3

### CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:

Pure open kettle .....	4 a 4 1/2
White, clarified .....	a 5
Plantation, granulated .....	a 5 1/2

Market strong.

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels .....	67 1/2 a 70
Lard tierces .....	95 a 97 1/2

### Curing Meats.

A valuable receipt for curing hams, bacon and corned beef without Saltpetre, will be sent free of charge to any one addressing B. Heller & Co., Chemists, Chicago, Ill.\*\*\*



# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 50,086; calves, 3,527; hogs, 134,838; sheep, 55,268, against 53,336 cattle, 3,915 calves, 167,567 hogs and 58,930 sheep the week previous; 48,203 cattle, 3,294 calves, 130,194 hogs, 67,948 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 46,543 cattle, 3,306 calves, 90,247 hogs and 62,864 sheep the corresponding week of 1896. Shipments were 16,660 cattle, 818 calves, 27,505 hogs, 2,805 sheep, against 16,576 cattle, 834 calves, 27,736 hogs, 2,798 sheep the week previous; 13,220 cattle, 72 calves, 37,500 hogs, 4,395 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 14,615 cattle, 141 calves, 32,168 hogs and 11,350 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

**CATTLE.**—The live stock market has lacked snap for the past week and values have been in a nervous condition. Receipts of cattle have been comparatively light and will show quite a falling off compared with the figures of last week and of the corresponding week a year ago. The really good quality native steers that can compete in the shipping and export trade are steady to a shade lower than a week ago, and are selling quite readily to-day (Wednesday) at from \$5 to \$5.50, the latter figure requiring fancy quality. Below these best descriptions the market has been irregular and rather dull, with prices on the down turn, probably 10¢ to 15¢ lower to-day than last Wednesday. The Western rangers are now coming quite freely, are in pretty good killing shape and have a direct bearing on the market for all native dressed beef and shipping cattle that had been selling from around \$4.90 down to \$4.25, and it is these that have suffered the severe decline of the past two weeks. The stocker trade has been stimulated slightly by rains throughout the country, and prices are leaning to strength on a basis of \$3.75@4.50 for fair to choice, with good to fair mixed stuff quoted at \$3@3.60. Butcher cattle, cows, heifers and bulls have been selling at about steady prices, but with a slow tone to the trade, and any one need not be surprised at a down turn in the near future for canners of the commoner to medium kind; top cows and heifers are selling at \$3.75 up to \$4.50; fair to good killers, \$3.40@3.75; canners and common butchers, \$2.30@3.25.

**HOGS.**—The hog market is still in a very unsettled condition and the tendency of prices for the last week has been to a lower level, and this, too, in the face of only moderate receipts running about the same as a year ago. The market is following closely in the wake of the provision trade, and will not improve until there is a steadier turn in the speculative commodities. The market of to-day opened slow, but became fairly active at prices from 5¢ to 10¢ lower than those current on the previous day, and show from 10¢ to 15¢ decline from the quotations of one week ago. The bulk of to-day's supply of nearly 30,000 sold between \$3.80 and \$3.90, most of the choice medium and heavy close to \$3.85, and light

bacon weights \$3.80@3.85. There are a good many rough grassy packing hogs coming in that are selling poorly at from 20¢ to 25¢ under the price paid for good hogs. Little pigs are not wanted here now.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep trade shows a slightly better tone than it did last week for natives of attractive quality, and prices are a shade stronger. The common and medium kinds are still slow sale, but hold steady as to prices. Western sheep are coming in freely and have declined somewhat. There is little feeder trade as yet, because prices are rather high without much prospect of going any lower. Good to choice native sheep are selling at \$4.25@4.75, others at \$3@4, Westerns at \$3.75@4.25, choice lambs \$6@6.25, fair to good lambs \$5.25@5.90, common to good lambs \$4.25@5.

Mallory, Son & Zimmerman say: The receipts of hogs at all the market centers and packing points continue to exceed those of last year, and as the quality continues good and the reports we get show plenty of hogs, we can see nothing bordering on a famine, in the near future at least. As also suggested by us last week, the packers are in control of the situation, and whenever we have light receipts, or through an improvement in the demand hogs advance, some "yellow fever" reports or "foreign embargo," or most anything that is liable to frighten a holder of provisions, turns up, and prices decline.

Everett Brown says: Most of the good cattle West of the Mississippi have evidently been shipped in on the recent low freight rate and fully three-quarters of the prime finished steers are now coming from Illinois. Feeders in this State evidently have been looking for a good advance after freight rates were restored. There have certainly been a great many good cattle from Illinois.

Greer, Mills & Co. say: We again call attention to the fact that the light half-fat cattle are suffering in competition with the Texas and Western rangers, which have now begun to come in numbers sufficient to injure the above class of natives as usual. We still have faith in the good ripe native cattle of any weight.

The Drovers' Commission Company says: The hog receipts at Chicago for the next few weeks are liable to be moderate, owing to the old rates being restored from the West, but at the four or five leading markets in the West we predict receipts during August will be slightly in excess of last year.

Alexander, Ward & Conover say: There are quite a good many hogs being thrown on the market at present that are not finished and show grass, and such hogs are selling from 15¢ to 20¢ under good corn-fed of the same weights.

A packer says that the men who would put 250 lbs. of lard in pails, buy 250 lbs. of picnic hams and who would hurry with them off to Santiago, could come back with a small fortune. Before the war Cuba at this time of the year did an enormous business in provisions in this market and in New York. It suddenly stopped entirely when the war commenced. With this Government now in possession of the eastern half of Cuba a good deal of business ought to start up again.

## Chicago Provision Market.

Deaf to our hopes, the condition of the provision trade this week is not on the mend, and we are still languishing under a falling market, while, to make matters worse, the prospects of an immediate change for the better cannot be called flattering, although the chances of a not very distant improvement seem to be as good as ever. Since our last report, prices have day by day continued to retreat under stress of several unfavorable conditions until, as we compute the sum total of a succession of declines, the slump looms up quite formidably. Wednesday's fluctuations were especially noteworthy in an unpleasant sense, although the market closed in comparatively good shape, as it seemed at times during the session that prices had reached a very rock bottom. Not very long after the opening a slight break was the signal for a tremendous liquidation, and within ten minutes prices were borne down 50 cents by an excess of offerings. All sorts of rumors were current as to the identity of the people who were selling. The primary cause of the trouble is, as was stated a week ago, that the packers have generally stood shoulder to shoulder for some time in supporting the market in behalf of their cash trade, which has really been the most encouraging feature of the situation ever since speculation was scared by yellow fever reports. Desultory offerings in the face of their united strength have not been able to bear down prices, but, just as soon as stuff in any great quantities was thrown on the market, as has been the case of late, a consequent slump was the result. Moreover, receipts, especially at the markets west of Chicago, have been considerably higher than was anticipated and also appreciably more than during the same period last year. These facts, taken together with the yellow fever apprehensions, have been potent in producing a state of things which would not exist otherwise. The much feared pest, rumors of which have operated so much to our disadvantage, has not developed so as to interfere anywhere with consumption business, nevertheless it has driven speculators out of the market. This in spite of the fact that the war has progressed longer than was expected with every success, and there have been twice as many men in the field to feed as was anticipated. If the yellow fever should disappear and the speculators return, there would be advancing prices. Of course logically there must be a change before long, for with the advent of cooler weather, Yellow Jack's opportunities will be irretrievably lost. Fairbank's report of the world's stock of lard, which was issued on the first of the month, shows that the product is not quite so plentiful as a year ago while the Board of Trade reports ribs this year are considerably more so. This condition alone, however, is not likely to alter the situation very materially as there has certainly been a commensurate increase in the demand. In commenting upon the future it is undoubtedly enough to say that whatever we observed in our last report is applicable this week. The present market may be in some of its features discouraging, but we are certain that it is but temporary. Traders in general on account of the recent unlooked for declines are not disposed to make any ironclad assertions as to what the immediate future will reveal, although they still cling confidently to the conviction that a decided improvement is not very far removed. All indications point to the probability that Spain will accede to the demands of our Government and that peace will be soon established. The starved out inhabitants of the West Indies will then have to be fed,

**W. THOS. NASH,**  
BROKER.  
Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.  
240 LA SALLE ST.,  
CHICAGO.

PROVISIONS, OLEO OIL, NEUTRAL, COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.  
**JENNINGS PROVISION CO.**  
EXPORTERS and  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Royal Insurance Building. CHICAGO.



and the opening of some of the old markets is therefore imminent. This fact, combined with the prospect of the renewal of the full volume of European trade, is the basis of our hopes and expectations.

A leading provision broker says: The season is now approaching when cash demand becomes large. Provisions have been depressed by yellow fever scare. Quality of hogs received is very poor and it looks like smaller receipts for the future. Farmers have evidently shipped in their hogs more freely than usual on account of higher corn and drought throughout the West.

Montague, Barrett & Co. say: "We do not see any conditions in the provision trade which indicate the very low prices of the past two years. While stocks on the 1st inst. were greater than anticipated we expect a good cash demand in August and September to materially reduce stocks and maintain fair prices. When it is considered that stocks of lard abroad are lighter than they have been in the past three years, it does seem as though we should soon have a heavy demand from that quarter, which should be conducive to better prices. While we will probably see lower prices than Wednesday's, still we believe provisions will do to purchase for fair profits."

#### RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, JULY 30.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September..	0.40	0.52½	0.40	0.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September..	5.47½	5.52½	5.47½	5.50
October.....	5.52½	5.57½	5.52½	5.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September..	5.42½	5.50	5.42½	5.47½
October.....	5.50	5.52½	5.50	5.52½

#### MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September..	0.35-7½	0.47½	0.35	0.47½
December..	0.45	.....	.....	0.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September..	5.45	5.45-7½	5.40	5.45-7½
October.....	5.45-7½	5.50-2½	5.45	5.50-2½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September..	5.42½	5.45	5.40	5.45
October.....	5.45	5.47½-50	5.45	5.47½-50

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September..	0.40	0.40	0.17½	0.17½
December..	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.25
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September..	5.42½	5.42½-5	5.35	5.35
October.....	5.47½	5.47½	5.40	5.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September..	5.40-2½	5.40-2½	5.32½	5.35
October.....	5.45	5.45	5.37½	5.37½

#### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September..	0.12½	0.20	8.70	8.87½
December..	0.00	0.00	8.87½	8.90
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September..	5.30	5.35	5.15	5.20
October.....	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September..	5.30	5.30	5.05	5.15
October.....	5.30	5.30	5.10	5.20

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
September..	8.00	9.00	8.85	8.92½
October.....	8.90	8.92½	8.90	8.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
September..	5.22½	5.30	5.22½	5.30
October.....	5.27½	5.35	5.27½	5.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September..	5.15	5.22½	5.15	5.20
October.....	5.20	5.27½	5.20	5.25

Average weight of hogs at Kansas City last month, 217 lbs., against 210 lbs. for June and 219 lbs. for July, 1897.

Total number of car loads of live stock received last month, 20,388, against 23,296 in June, 21,321 in July, 1897, and 21,399 in July, 1896. Of the 20,388 cars the Burlington road furnished 5,669, Northwestern 3,293, Milwaukee 2,387, Illinois Central 1,889 and Rock Island 1,846. Car loads of live stock received the first seven months of this year, 156,365, against 154,577 a year ago, and 147,105 two years ago.

### Chicago Live Stock Notes.

John Evans, head of the export department of Armour & Co., has returned from a three months' trip to Europe.

Samuel Powell, the Clearing House manager, has been granted a month's vacation by the Board of Trade directors.

The laws of New Mexico make it obligatory for all sheep within the limits of New Mexico to be dipped at least once a year, whether scabby or not.

It is expected that over 200,000 head of sheep will be fed near Casper, Wyo., this fall. The range was never better. Swift and Company have a very large herd near Casper.

The stockyards had a royal visitor on Tuesday when his Royal Highness Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Savoy and Count of Turin, was the guest of P. D. Armour at his packinghouse.

The export of provisions to the Hawaiian Islands in 1897 was lower than in 1896. Last year we sent there only \$148,279 worth of meat and dairy products, against \$155,576 the year previous.

The 4,872,000 hogs received at Chicago the first seven months of 1898 does not include about 300,000 shipped direct from the country to the Viles & Robbins packinghouse, which is outside of the stockyards.

The hogs received last week averaged 233 lbs., the average weight during July being 232 lbs., against 229 lbs. in June, 238 lbs. during July, 1897, 249 lbs. during July, 1896, 233 lbs. during July, 1895, and 226 lbs. during July, 1894.

The first grass Western cattle this year from the ranges of the northwest arrived from Montana on Monday. They sold at \$4.15, \$4.30, \$4.40, \$4.50 and \$4.60, excellent prices. The quality was vastly superior compared with last year's first consignment.

During July 20,338 cars of live stock were received here, and 5,069 cars were shipped out. July last year 21,321 cars were received. The receipts during the first seven months of 1898 foot up 156,365 cars, against 154,577 cars for the same period last year.

The 602,582 hogs received at the Chicago stockyards last month averaged 232 lbs., the heaviest since last January, but yet the lightest July average since 1894. Average a year ago, 238 lbs., and July, 1896, 249 lbs. Last week's average was 233 lbs., against 237 lbs. the previous week and 241 lbs. a year ago.

The first seven months of 1898 Chicago received only 73,000 straight Texas cattle, against 124,000 a year ago and 203,000 the same period of 1896. Receipts of Texas cattle at all markets this year will be much smaller than the average of the last few years.

The Illinois State Board of Live Stock Commissioners held its monthly session at Springfield on Tuesday. The Board has just returned from Fort Worth, Tex., where was witnessed the dipping in a compound of which lubricating oil is the base of 310 head of Texas cattle in a test to determine if such dipping will prevent Southern fever from being communicated to Northern native cattle. The Southern cattle treated have been placed on five farms in the vicinity of Rockford, Ill., and a number of native cattle are being pastured with them to complete the test, conducted under the supervision of the State Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The results will be reported in October to the meeting of the Inter-State Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards, which will convene at Omaha.

An exchange recently said: "People interested in the Union Stockyards securities must be feeling a little disturbed over the incessant

movement by the great packers toward the outside points. It is no secret at the yards that Swift and Morris are doing all they can to make themselves independent of the Chicago yards. These two interests own the yards at St. Joe and at St. Louis, and are also interested at Kansas City and Omaha, where they have enormous establishments. Armour, or rather the Armours, control the yards at Omaha and Kansas City, and Armour's enormous new plant at Omaha must mean a decreasing business for Chicago. There are those who believe that these great packers have disposed largely of their securities in the Chicago property. Armour and Swift are both represented in the directory, and all the great concerns are under contract to do business for a term of years under the agreement made when the Tolleston plant was taken off their hands. It is inevitable, however, that the Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joe and St. Louis plants, so vastly increased of late, will ultimately cut into the Union Stockyard revenues. Every steer diverted from Chicago means a 25c. loss to the Chicago people, every hog diverted an 8c. loss and every sheep a 5c. loss. The Armour house just finished at Omaha has a capacity for 10,000 hogs a day and a capacity for 2,500 cattle. Of course there is some increase in the business each year, which takes care of a share of this increased capacity at outside stockyards, but of late, even for the biggest of the packers, the building of these outside plants has meant some decrease in the amount of business handled at Chicago."

### Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on July 30, 1898.

	July 30, 1898.	July 31, 1897.
Meas Pork, winter packed, new, bbls. ....	76,764	102,690
Meas Pork, winter packed, (old), '96-'97 .....	29,079	17,504
Meas Pork, winter packed, (old), '95-'96 .....	.....	57
Meas Pork, summer pkd, bbls. ....	.....	638
Other kinds bbl'd. Pork, bbls. ....	32,884	38,247
P. S. Lard, "contract" (new, old), tcs. ....	*203,916	†280,216
Other kinds of Lard, ....	13,608	7,516
Short Rib Middles, lb. ....	36,223,852	33,717,562
Short Clear Middles, lb. ....	3,889,220	1,138,081
Ex. S. O. Middles, lb. ....	6,019,285	6,871,104
Long Clear Middles, lb. ....	1,541,340	386,203
Dry Salted Shoulders, lb. ....	2,036,008	1,510,673
S. P. Shoulders, lb. ....	3,654,417	3,747,979
Sweet Pickled Hams, lb. ....	45,203,191	35,479,604
Dry Salted Bellies, lb. ....	10,600,301	8,542,402
Sweet Pickled Bellies, lb. ....	8,649,920	7,249,303
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lb. ....	10,945,420	7,112,871
S. P. Boston Shoulders, lb. ....	2,889,720	3,082,200
S. P. Skinned Hams, lb. ....	12,094,160	8,370,093
Other Cuts of Meats, lb. ....	33,781,387	29,193,606

\*Of which 20,558 tcs. were made previous to October 1, 1897.  
†Of which 34,627 tcs. were made previous to October 1, 1896.

#### MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, July, '98.	Shipped, July, '98.
Pork, bbls. ....	652	12,273
Lard, gross weight, lb. ....	4,951,509	22,396,567
Meats, gross weight, lb. ....	17,848,257	76,455,222
Live Hogs, No. ....	645,768	114,470
Dressed Hogs, No. ....	.....	1,320
Average weight of hogs received during July, 232; July, 1897, 238; 1896, 249.		

### Fish Factory in Texas.

The American Fisheries Company is about to build a new fish factory of large proportions at Port Arthur, Texas, and Capt. J. W. Hawkins, of Jamesport, L. I., has been sent there to make arrangements for its construction and superintend the work. The plans are now being drawn by D. Ellsworth Warner, also of Jamesport. This is an entirely new departure in the menhaden fisheries business, and it will be watched with great interest by all the old menhaden fishermen on the east end of the island, none of whom ever dreamed of such a thing as a factory in that part of the country.

## MR. T. J. CONNORS DINED BY HIS ASSOCIATES.

There are few men who have become as popular with their clients, employees and associates as Mr. T. J. Connors, the general superintendent of Armour & Co. While Mr. Connors has often been jolted with pleasant reminders of the esteem in which he is constantly held, he had the whole thing piled up and heaped upon him last Saturday night. Mr. Connors, though a very energetic business man, is very modest. He is felt to be a genial good fellow by any one having his acquaintance. His associates learned that he was going to Europe, and they at once submerged him with an exemplification of their esteem in a sumptuous dinner. The affair was kept quiet, but it leaked out. Now that the dinner is over it is the talk of Manhattan Market, and over every 'phone, and in every quarter where the genial guest's name is known, for there is no more popular man on the numerous staff of Armour & Co. than him to whom his associates sought to show their appreciation at the spontaneous banquet last Saturday night. Mr. Connors has been very hard worked and has frequently been urged by his company to take a rest. He finally consented to do so in a combination business and pleasure tour through the Continent of Europe. Although he was aware of the rest planned for him in a three or four months' trip across the water, he carefully guarded the secret. It leaked out about a week ago. Some one in his saddened mood said that "If he gets killed or drowned on the trip we boys 'll bury him and put these words on his box, 'He's the best man in the business; we all love him.'"

The last phrase expressed the feeling of every one who mentioned the name of the departing guest whom they so flatteringly wished bon voyage and an early, safe return.

The delightful dinner was served at the Windsor Hotel, with Mr. John C. Shotts, of Yonkers, as toastmaster. Those who met to honor Mr. Connors took their seats at 8:15

p. m. There were present Mr. T. J. Connors, guest of honor; John C. Shotts, of Yonkers, toastmaster; Mr. R. T. Ruddick, of Chicago, who is in charge in the East during Mr. Connors' absence; Benj. Payne, Jersey City, N. J.; L. H. Stein, Trenton, N. J.; Jos. F. Pierce, Albany, N. Y.; E. C. Calkins, Philadelphia; G. E. Hopkins, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. E. Osgood, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. J. Plump, New York; H. Raphael, New York; A. H. Newburger, New York; F. Katz, New York; M. Mandel, New York; Henry Alexander, New York; G. H. Newhall, New York; Joseph F. Henry, New York; Charles Muns, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Bruasel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. A. Smith, New York; G. F. Prime, New York; W. M. Blackman, New York; J. D. Gavin, New York; Charles M. MacCarlie, Jersey City; H. A. Griggs, New York, and A. T. Clark, New York.

Mr. E. J. Plump made the ringing speech which tore the exclamations of joy from the hearts of those who had come as "human documents" to attest their high regard to the man against whom they had so pleasantly rubbed in their business relations. Mr. Plump spoke of Mr. Connors as being as tender as a bud of human kindness; one who sprinkled roses in the rough path of business, and thus got out of men the highest measure of service because it was a pleasure to work with him. He was kindness and consideration itself, and men who were thus taught to love him bent every energy to please him and to carry out his desires in every way. Their hearts would follow him in his wandering journey through foreign lands, and then be full of love with which to welcome his home coming to God's own land. These sentiments were met with storms of applause from the honoring host.

A smile of pleasure played over the handsome face of the big man, and some sort of glister softened his eyes through it all which graced his known manliness. He arose like a giant, captured, through a bouquet of roses. The round upon round of applause heralded his rise and continued for a time after he stood before those who asked him there to feel their genuine respect for him. The din gave him time to get his speech. Then he carved out one of those neat, feeling replies which verified the guest to his hosts. Mr. Connor's feeling was evident, strong man as

he was, and when he spoke of departure there was that soft, tender sadness which spoke both of absence and the past, and prettily revealed the bond between him and those with whom he labored daily in life. He said he had always been mindful of the kindly co-operation of his associates in business. He had discussed the questions of harmony and co-operation with his chief, Mr. P. D. Armour, and that great man in the trade had always felt that good-fellowship, and hearty co-operation were the mainsprings of real success. Mr. Connors' speech was replete with happy thoughts, and some good business suggestions. He showed that he felt the occasion and his departure. He was interrupted with applause at every hit, and resumed his seat amid the same kind of outburst as that which signalled his rise. A guest remarked, "Why, Jee! I didn't know Connors could talk like that."

Mr. Ruddick made a pleasant and appropriate talk. He was there to honor his departing friend, and was glad to meet those with whom he would have relations until Mr. Connors' return. He was given a hearty welcome and the glad hand. Short talks were made by nearly every guest present, and all of them were good.

In the early part of the toasting, hearty bumpers were drank to Mr. P. D. Armour, Sr., and to Messrs. J. O. Armour and P. D. Armour, Jr. The reception of these names showed that they were scented by pleasant memories by the guests who so cheerfully and vociferously honored them with full bumpers and tigers. Toastmaster Shotts, who is very fluent, and talented himself, found it easy to raise the diners out of their seats for little speeches. They all seemed to want to talk about T. J. Connors. The menu card was a tastily engraved one, and from it was served a princely feast.

It is needless to say that the diners lingered late and that every one thoroughly enjoyed himself. Mr. Connors left Wednesday for Europe on the Teutonic. Mrs. Connors and their child accompany him. "The National Provisioner" has always found Mr. Connors all that his associates have said of him, and with him and his devoted lady every blessing which health, happiness and a good time will bring them, then a safe return to their American home.

# Chopped Meat, Beef and Pork Tenderloin, Ribs, Steaks, Chops, Etc.

kept red and sweet from 10 to 15 days, by simply dusting a little

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on them. It positively prevents meats getting dark or spoiling.

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## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

The live stock records show cattle strong and higher, hogs uneven and lower and sheep steady. Receipts past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City .....	30,629	70,040	12,669
Same week 1897...	38,041	58,486	15,473
Same week 1896...	29,100	25,500	12,700
Same week 1895...	32,600	24,800	14,100
Chicago .....	49,500	134,800	56,600
Omaha .....	12,300	47,500	15,000
St. Louis .....	15,600	22,600	19,000
Kansas City .....	30,600	70,000	12,700

Total .....	108,000	274,000	103,300
Previous week .....	108,800	335,000	98,900
Same week 1897...	114,800	249,100	90,500
Same week 1896...	96,700	146,100	96,200

## Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour & Co. ....	7,176	26,972	2,861
Swift and Co. ....	5,064	18,522	5,124
S. & S. Co. ....	5,512	2,424	1,136
Dold Pack. Co. ....	568	6,826	407
Fowler, Son & Co. ..	105	13,290	...
Total .....	18,967	68,198	9,922
Previous week .....	20,248	73,700	12,499
Same week 1897...	22,775	50,961	12,075

**CATTLE.**—Prime native beef cattle opened with an advance of 10c. over last week's close, with all cattle selling at steady prices. A bunch of 1,220-lb average selling at \$5.15. On Tuesday the demand being greater, enabled the farmers and feeders to advance another nickel, and some 1,425-lb average sold at \$5.25. The highest point being reached on Wednesday, when 1,770-lb average sold at \$5.30. The market remained steady for the balance of the week, but the high mark was again reached on Friday. Fed range cattle opened steady, but closed 10c. higher on diminished receipts of natives, although grassy cattle sold 10¢@15c. lower towards the close. Fed Western, 1,262-lb average, sold at \$5.10, which was the highest. Western cows, 1,267-lb average, \$4.50, with grassers \$2.15@2.95. Heifers 874-lb average, \$3.40. Fed Texas, 937-lb average, \$4.35. Colorado steers, 1,241-lb average, \$5. Fed Panhandle steers, 1,259-lb average, \$4.60. New Mexican steers, 986-lb average, \$4.65; cows of 814-lb average, \$3.10. Old Mexico steers, 890-lb average, \$4.10. Arkansas steers, 668-lb average, \$3.35; cows of 753-lb average, \$2.75. Arizona steers of 976-lb average, \$4. Texas steers were in diminished supply; during the week 348 cars were received, against 490 cars the previous week and 482 cars received last year.

Therefore prices remained pretty even throughout the week. Texas steers of 1,032-lb average brought \$4.20; but later some of 1,018-lb average sold at \$4.30, which was the highest. Texas bulls of 1,010-lb average,

**NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER**  
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**F.W. BIRD & SON**  
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

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\$2.90, but the bulk sold from \$2.50@3, only a few selling at \$3. The highest on cows of 827-lb average \$3.30, the bulk selling from \$2.60@3.25. Heifers of 617-lb average \$3.35. Stockers and feeders sold pretty freely the latter three days of the week, as good rains fell all over the Western country, Kansas, especially, thereby almost insuring good crops of feedstuffs. The stocker and feeder business this year, while not as large as last, still shows a steady increase from week to week. During the past week 198 cars were sent back to the country, against 133 cars for the previous week and 323 cars for same time last year. Shipments of export cattle last week were 48 cars, against 82 cars for previous week and 53 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle were: Cudahy 2,114, Kraus 403, Eastman 327, Hammond 287, Ackerman 131 and Hall 131.

**HOGS.**—The hog market during the week shows a decline of 15¢@20c. from previous week. The receipts were only moderate on Monday, with prices slightly higher, heavy hogs selling at \$3.90@4, mixed packing to prime medium \$3.80@3.90, light hogs \$3.70@3.87½, pigs selling at \$3.70@3.75; tops standing at \$4, and the bulk \$3.75@4. Tuesday's receipts were liberal, which weakened prices all around 5¢@10c., but tops sold at \$4, with the bulk \$3.75@3.90. On Wednesday Spain's peace talk, which affected the provision market, together with quite liberal receipts, again lowered prices fully 10c. all along the line. The market again declined 10c. on Thursday in sympathy with Chicago. The restoration of freight rates was expected to bring heavy receipts to all Western markets, and had the prices kept up, no doubt this would have been realized, but the farmers and shippers fearing still lower prices, held back shipments, which showed good judgment, as the market advanced the last two days, closing 15¢@20c. higher. Pigs, however, did not do so well at the close, some selling around \$3, only a few selling at \$3.50@3.55. The

closing prices were, for heavy 3.80 up, mixed packing to prime medium \$3.65@3.75, light \$3.65@3.72½, with tops selling at \$3.90 and the bulk \$3.65@3.80. During the week 3,702 hogs were shipped, against 8,266 previous week, and 6,625 for same week one year ago. Destination as follows: Omaha 10, Louisville 4, Chicago 8, Ottumwa 1 and St. Louis 1.

**SHEEP.**—The market was pretty steady, selling almost even with the previous week. Some native spring lambs of 70-lb average sold at \$6.25. Muttons of 98-lb average, \$4.50; 155 Southwestern spring lambs of 53-lb average sold at \$4.85; 604 New Mexico yearlings and shearlings of 81-lb average, \$4.35; 1,415 Idaho yearlings and shearlings of 88-lb average, \$4.30. Some Texas of 40-lb average brought \$3.85; 519 Utah muttons of 104-lb average, \$4.20. A bunch of 214 Colorado muttons of 85-lb average, \$4.25. Some 385 New Mexicans of 96-lb average sold at \$4.25. Ewes of 94-lb average, \$4. The market, as stated above, was steady, taking the condition into consideration, with little or no kick coming from shippers.

## American Hams and Bacon in Germany.

Since the beginning of 1897, the importation of meat into Germany has been steadily increasing. In 1896, 26,696 tons of meat (including hams, bacon, etc.), were imported; in 1897, 48,085 tons, and during the first four months of this year, it has reached 26,198 tons, as against 12,446 tons in the corresponding period of 1897. An interesting fact is that 60 per cent. of the importation comes from the United States. Of this year's imports from this country by Germany, 10,530 tons represent hams and bacon alone, which, despite their trichinous (?) tendencies, are most welcome in the German Empire. The United States, Holland and Denmark supply together nearly 90 per cent. of the meat imported into Germany.

## DURING THE FLY SEASON

you are kept pretty busy keeping your meats free from the destructive attacks of these pests.

**You can protect your Smoked Meats** against the Fly by using good, genuine Parchment Paper, (avoid substitutes.)

**You can prevent the Grease** from the meat showing on the outside of the package by using proper wrapping paper. For instance, see what Genuine Parchment Paper will accomplish.

**Your Canvased Meats** should first be wrapped in Genuine Parchment Paper.

**When Wrapping Plain Meats** have the label printed on the Parchment Paper. It makes a neat, clean package.

SAMPLES MAILED YOU FOR THE ASKING.

**PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.,** THIRTEENTH YEAR, PASSAIC, N. J.

### PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

\* The proposals for supplies to the Department of Charities in Brooklyn were opened on Wednesday.

\* Thomas Dyer & Co., of Portland, Me., have purchased land at East Deering, upon which is being erected a two-story wooden building which will be used as a slaughter house.

\* The Government's demand for army supplies brings the canned goods trade into prominence. The trade in canned goods started in Baltimore 50 years ago. It has steadily grown and is now of great importance in the commercial world.

\* A two-story wooden building at 470-472 Harrison avenue, Boston, Mass., owned by the Prescott heirs, and occupied by Edward T. Crosby & Co. as a smoke house for curing pork, was badly damaged by fire early Thursday evening of last week. The loss is estimated at \$1,000.

\* No bacon, ham or lard is allowed to be imported into Genoa, Italy, from England, and consequently the principal amount imported comes from America. It is, however, necessary that the article imported be accompanied by a certificate that it is in a healthy condition, and that it does not come from an infected district.

\* The full capacity of Park, Blackwell & Co.'s pork packing business, in Toronto, Ont., when their extensions have been completed will be 1,000 hogs a day, and this will involve an increase of their staff of workers by three times the number it is at present. They have now 35 hands in their factory. Their new building will cost about \$40,000, and the plant about \$20,000.

\* Six large, fast freight and passenger steamships are to be built for the Copenhagen-American trade, and the commercial relations of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States will be drawn closer. America, among other things, sends to Copenhagen wheat, flour, Indian corn, pork, lard, bacon, cheese, hides, leather, saddlery, canned goods, agricultural implements and all kinds of machinery.

\* A trade journal recently in speaking of the constantly increasing shipments of sheep to Japan, spoke of the desirability of allowing the sheep to run on the mountains of Japan for a month or so before killing. The editor had evidently overlooked the fact that Australian sheep are shipped to Japan in a frozen condition. A month or two in the refrigerator is calculated to take the running capacity out of most sheep.—Dallas News.

\* A twenty-two car train filled with special products, said to be the most important shipment ever made from Wichita, Kan., left there on Tuesday morning of last week for New York, en route for Europe. Hamburg, Germany; Marseilles, France, and Liverpool, England, will receive the most of the big shipment, and from these centers it will be distributed to all the surrounding commercial centers where Dold agents have a trade established.

\* The New York Court of Appeals recently affirmed decision of the Third Appellate Division in the matter of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. franchise tax, which, upon writ of certiorari, upheld a determination of the State Controller, assessing a franchise tax against the corporation, upon a valuation of \$1,210,000. The court held that as part of the business of the corporation was the sale of its Kansas City plant, which was practically prepared for sale when shipped, it could not be said it was wholly engaged in manufacturing in New York State, and the business carried on there did not constitute "carrying on manufacture" within the spirit and meaning of the law of 1880, as amended in

1896. In determining the value of the capital employed in this State, it was held the Controller was not bound by an appraisal of the stock of the corporation made by the officers of the corporation.

\* The farmers of Southwest Georgia have for a number of years been successful in growing sheep, and several years ago some interest was taken in the industry in this immediate section. At present a quantity of wool is to be found in every county in South Georgia, ranging from one thousand to fifty thousand pounds, more or less. Twenty-five thousand pounds from Coffee County alone was sold in one big deal last week. Miles Monk, a Colquitt County farmer, set the pace in his section a decade ago. At that time he owned 5,000 sheep, besides 1,200 head of cattle. He sold an abundance of wool every year, and made money. The Lees, in upper Ware County, raise a great many sheep, and for several years the industry has been engaged in to a more or less extent by many others in this section. The Western colonists who have been settling in Southwest Georgia from time to time during the past few years are interested, and will try the sheep industry.

### ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR FOREIGN MEAT TRADE AT SMITHFIELD.

A proposal has been made by the Central Markets Committee of the Corporation to expend nearly £9,000 upon adapting the old fish market in Smithfield—vacant by the removal of the fish section to another portion of the market—to the purposes of the colonial and American meat trade. The growth of these trades has been remarkable, as in 1876, when the trade in American killed meat commenced, the supply was only 5,513 tons per annum. It is now 73,908 tons per annum. A similar development has taken place in the Australian and New Zealand meat trade, the supply in 1881 being only 565 tons, while last year this trade was represented by consignments amounting to 79,500 tons of meat. The Corporation is anxious, therefore, to give every facility for the proper accommodation of this important branch of food supply.—London Meat Trades' Journal.

### THE JERSEY CITY PACKING COMPANY.

The trend of all manufacturing business is to get the factory as near as possible to the source of supply. That is the philosophy which took the great meat slaughtering industries to the West and developed them there, so that now the public mind associates that section of the country with grain, grass and stock—the grain and grass to feed the stock, and these to feed the slaughter pens. The trimming, curing and treating of the killed product is another matter which becomes a question of water, air and process, aided by the facilities for consumption and transportation. Jersey City possesses all the advantages of air, water, the heart of an enormous consuming population, and unusual transportation facilities. For these reasons the Jersey City Packing Company should always be an important factor in the meat manufacturing world. An additional reason for this is the fine quality of stuff turned into the market from its storerooms and the excellent management of its affairs by its general manager, Mr. S. B. Lowe. The Jersey City Packing Company is that city's great and only packing company of large dimensions. This concern is devoted entirely to the curing and treatment of meats; no killing is done.

In passing through the big establishment, the first thing which strikes the visitor is the absolute cleanliness of the place, and of the tools and packages connected with it. The next thing to strike the nose which has been prowling around West Thirty-ninth and West Fortieth streets, is the absence of disagreeable odors. Thereupon reason hints to itself the conclusion that ptomaines and microbes have a hard time there, and that the product in the output must be as healthy as external conditions can make it. This is as it should be in all places used for the slaughter, manufacture and treatment of foods for human use. When the carcasses of meat reach the big, open freight and shipping room in the front it is carefully inspected, and begins its absolution and journey through the processes by a trip into a lower room, and then into the wash and trimming rooms; and then on and on from room to room, leaving here



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.  
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.  
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.  
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Silmy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.  
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

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DEALERS  
SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.



a hunk of unnecessary fat, there flank, or other unneeded parts, and yonder a few superfluous ribs or something else. These particles take their own courses to the rendering tanks, sausage rooms, vats or elsewhere, while the main body parts itself for the dry salt, the brine tank, the smoke room or the fresh packages division of the well arranged enterprise, and all get back into the channels of trade in a delightfully luscious and healthy state, leaving no "footprints" or grease spots by which a fellow piece can trace its course. Passing one of the scrap trucks, the quick eye of General Manager Lowe espied a mite of a piece of lean meat on the floor. He picked it up, remarking, "These things ain't any sweeter on the floor, and they look better in there," as he tossed it into the truck. The corned beef comes from its brine tank with a fresh beef blush which seems to say, "It never touched me," but the juicy thing is preserved just the same. Every piece of stuff of whatever kind is thoroughly washed and cleansed before being "put through." The smoked hams looked remarkably clean and evenly trimmed, as they hung on the long galleys, and the bacon would make even a dyspeptic gaze on it with a yearning face. There was a perfect absence of all that meaty smell and factory odor which nauseates and makes a sensitive stomach rise up and turn itself over to avoid it. The taste of the deliciously boiled hams and of the stuffed hams lingered on the palate and teased for more. The whole of the cutting, washing, dressing and cooking heightened one's respect for the cleanliness and taste of the finished product, only we would not care to be a section of ham to be forced through that compress cannon which makes these ham rolls. The cured hams are smoked with sawdust and hickory wood over open fires. They are well smoked. The smoke house has

a capacity of 2,000 hams at a time. The spice room gives a hint of the delicate flavoring of all the spiced meats in which the distinctive taste of a particular spice is lost in the general flavor. We never tasted a more delightful bologna or frankfurter anywhere, and after viewing all the details of making these savory sausages, our prejudices have gone, and we have a higher regard for these delightful Jersey City links and rolls. The cooperage and other departments of the cured and fresh meat departments are on a par with the rest. The work goes on without a hitch. Thus Mr. Lowe's thorough management shows itself. The enlarged and still enlarging business finds its mainspring in the tireless general manager whose motto seems to be to look things over, and then to examine them again in detail. Between 200 and 300 men are employed in this packinghouse, which ships about 75,000 pounds of stuff out daily. The day we were there 100,000 pounds went out, and Mr. Lowe smiled when we intimated that the output has not been down to 75,000 pounds recently, but has been hanging around the 100,000-pound mark more frequently. This modest man of energy will only admit that things have been "satisfactory, considering."

The pure and the compound lard refineries are excellent things of their kinds, and the storeroom smells like fresh, clean staves, even though the tiers of barrels are packed full of lard ready for the market. The whole of the machinery is driven by 150 horse power Corliss engines, which move evenly and with perfect satisfaction, while the refrigeration of the plant is done by an installation of the C. G. Meyer cooling apparatus. One of the most interesting pieces of machinery doing service here is an S. Oppenheimer & Co.'s sausage meat chopper. The thing isn't more than three feet across the hopper, and looks

innocent enough, but it cuts up a carload of meat a week, and doesn't feel overworked. All in all, the Jersey City Packing Company is an interesting and a praiseworthy establishment.

#### Porto Rico Contract for Swift.

Swift and Company have the contract to supply fresh meats for the army in Porto Rico at \$9.39 per 100 lb. Charleston, S. C., being the nearest available seaport to Porto Rico, the meat will probably be shipped from that point. The meat will be conveyed in refrigerating ships similar to the method employed by Swift and Company in filling the Cuban contract. The Porto Rico contract is for six months, for no specified quantity, the Government taking as much as it needs, the conditions being similar to those governing Swift and Company's Cuban contract.

#### Deterioration of Canadian Hogs.

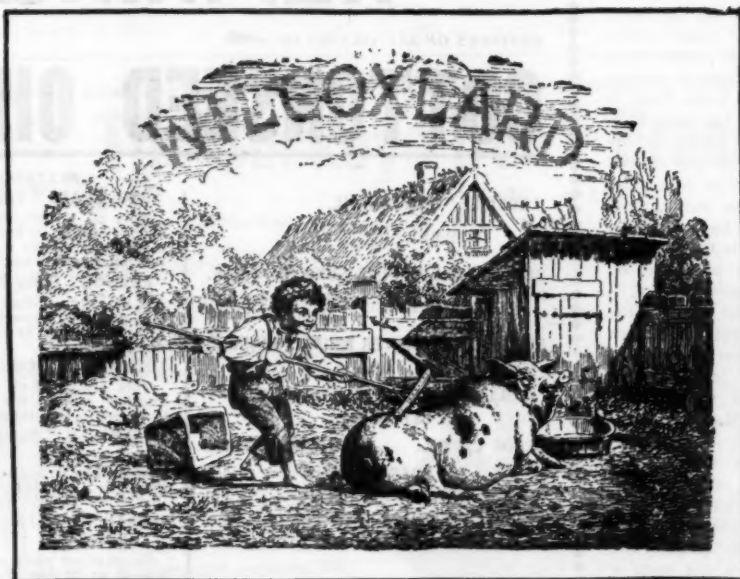
In a letter to the Toronto (Can.) Mail and Empire Mr. William Davies, of the pork packing firm of William Davies Company, Ltd., offers the following: There have appeared, from time to time, statements as to the superior quality of Canadian bacon and its high standing in England, compared with American. This is being very seriously jeopardized by the feeding of clover and corn to fatten hogs. The result is bacon curers are overwhelmed with soft trash, far inferior to the best American. If farmers persist in feeding grass and corn, the pork packers will have to do one of two things; refuse to pay for them until they are dressed and inspected, then grade price according to quality, or lower the price to such a figure as will cover the loss on the poor quality. One thing is certain, we cannot go on paying over a cent per pound more for Canadian than American unless the standard of quality be kept up.

## The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

### NEW YORK.

Pure  
Refined  
Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



The  
Globe  
Brand.

Established 1862.

REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.

# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

It is time that there were some signs that the looked for August trade was coming about, although of course no especial life had been anticipated before the end of August. But there was a feeling that by this period the export markets would show that they needed the oil, and that they would have begun bidding a little under the market with expectations of meeting steady figures. But this week the dullness has been intensified, if that were possible, and there has been added another week to as lengthy a period of inactivity as the product has had in years. The situation is kept calm and backward from the development of the lard market. The hog product has settled further in price, while it is not offering indications of changed conditions in the near future. It looks now with the growing stocks of lard and the tame look of buying on export account, as though there was little prospect of healthier conditions for that product in the near future, or until apprehensions of sickness South are over, or the export markets feel that all weakness is out of it, and that it is safe to take hold for liberal resupplies. So long as pure lard keeps upon an easy basis there is little prospect of a revival of the compound lard trading, while where there had been hopes a little while since of a revival of the compound lard business they have been swamped by the weak features generally developed this week. Then again the tallow market has settled to a look of dullness as well as greases generally, and which emphasizes the fact that the manufactured goods business generally is of a restricted order, and with which the cotton oil is associated. The Western lard refiners have been as well very indifferent over any offerings of supplies from the South, although they have found some grades of the oil that have suffered in quality on offer at easier prices than in the previous week, while reports from the West are that compound lard is moving out slowly, and that the soap trade there is not at all brisk, however better by comparison with Eastern markets. The exporters are not showing any more desire to buy the oil than for some time latterly. The Marseilles market for soap purposes is using more greases and tallow, of which it had added liberally to its accumulations latterly, while drawing upon its holdings of oil in a more reserved way; whatever the supplies of the oil upon the Marseilles market, and some of the trade think them as very moderate, it is clear that there is a determination on the part of the French shippers to buy as closely as possible this side of the new crop, or at least to wait and see if the belief that they have held for some time of lower prices, is borne out by developments. There is no demand from Italy, or, for that matter, any other country abroad. It rather looks as though cotton oil would be difficult to sustain at current prices, unless there should be a marked change in the lard situation, while there does not seem a probability of the latter feature. The reasoning is that there is nothing in sight for increased wants of the oil by the compound lard refiners here or at the West, with the probabilities that export markets cannot be induced to take hold unless they are offered

bargains in it, while there is missed this year thus far the buying of the leading company for control, while its policy may be just the contrary and according as the cotton crop prospects reach a magnitude to indicate another season of large supplies of seed. It is too soon as yet of course to feel certain over the cotton crop, or perhaps to get very clear ideas over its probabilities. Rain has been excessive in some sections South, while scarce in other directions. However, the cotton crop just now promises large, and especially so in Texas, while many dealers believe that it will closely approach that of the previous year, and which was exceptional. It is probably the holding off for better ideas over the extent of the cotton crop that is holding in check speculation in oil, which would otherwise be encouraged by moderate stock. If there is to be another large supply of seed the efforts of the leading cotton oil consumers would not be directed to advancing prices of the old oil, the stocks of which are so moderate that the profit to be had from them would be of an insignificant character compared with the advantage of low priced oil and its effect upon new crop seed. Therefore it is safe to assume that unless the cotton crop should be disappointing, the oil market for stronger prices would have to rely upon more material demands and which do not seem probable at once. The position of the oil market is markedly at variance with views that had been held by the trade for it for this

time of the year, and which would have been justified under ordinary conditions of trading. But the developments have been of a very tame order unexpectedly. The stocks of oil in store here are not urgently offered, and it is probable that they would not be released even at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under the generally understood market rates, since their owners having carried them thus far are inclined to "see it out," and take the results of a later period in the season. Therefore the only trading is in the small lots that come out on arrivals from the South and offered from dock, or held in a miscellaneous way, and about 600 barrels have been taken for the week at  $23\frac{3}{4}$ @ $24$ , while  $23\frac{3}{4}$ @ $24$  generally held, and buyers unwilling as a rule to pay over  $23\frac{1}{2}$ . A lot of 150 bbls. good off yellow sold at 23, while 800 bbls. strictly prime and choice yellow sold at  $24$ @ $24\frac{1}{2}$ ; also sales of 500 bbls. winter yellow at 29, and 200 bbls. white oil at 27. In New Orleans there is more or less inquiry for good off yellow, where 21 f. o. b. is bid, but an unwillingness to sell under  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ; a lot of 500 bbls. had been sold at  $21\frac{1}{2}$  f. o. b. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

## OUR COTTONSEED OIL BOOK.

The leading cotton oil mill owners and superintendents in the country, and others interested in the product, have secured a copy of "The National Provisioner's" book on the "Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil" and allied products. No cotton oil mill man should be without a copy. It is a practical work and contains a vast amount of valuable information. Read the brief prospectus on page 47; then fill out the coupon on page 49 and send it to us.

The Jacksboro, Tex., Oil Mill Company is preparing to buy all cottonseed in Jack Co. and in territory tributary to the Rock Island at Jacksboro.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

J. J. CAFFEY, Secretary.

# KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

## SPECIALTIES:

### "ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.  
Yellow C/S Oil.

### "SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.  
Yellow C/S Oil.

### SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

### YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

### CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

### "SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

### "ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

### "DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

### "NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

### "KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

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## COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

(Conclusion of Report Begun in Last Week's Issue.)

### PRESIDENT DURHAM'S ADDRESS.

"When this association was formed a year ago, I had serious doubts that it would be successful. In the past season, however, we have accomplished results to pay a hundred times over for the trouble and expense of being united, and I am more than satisfied we can follow up the lines we have commenced on, and make this association of great value to us for all time. I have heard a remark this morning that a good many people do not understand the object of our association. We want not only culturalists, but we want all associated directly or indirectly with the business to come and help us. We want cottonseed planters to come and join us—any one connected with the cottonseed business. I would suggest that we make due contributions to cover any expenses that may arise in connection with the association."

### RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, a committee of three, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Haskell, were appointed to audit the Treasurer's report.

Another resolution was introduced by Mr. Haskell, to have the same committee to revise the by-laws and rules of the association, and to suggest what changes may be necessary. This motion was also adopted.

The president appointed the following members on the Committee of Rules and Regulations: Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Fitzsimmons.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until tomorrow, Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m., with Mr. Durham presiding.

The first order of business was the adoption of the report and recommendations of the special committee, providing that the association pay the treasurer from the collections for the ensuing year, the sum of \$60.10, which

is due him. The committee also recommended that the dues of the association be increased to \$10 a year, and that the salary of the secretary and treasurer be increased to \$50 a month.

### REVISION OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws recommended the following changes:

Article II—1st. After the word "mills" on the sixth line to read as follows: Regular members shall be those actually engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil or refiners of same, and brokers of products. Their annual dues shall be \$10 per year, and they shall have full power to vote on all questions affecting the business of the association.

2d. Contributory members shall be those who are cattle feeders, manufacturers of machinery, machinery supplies or any articles handled by the manufacturers and refiners of cottonseed oil. Their annual dues shall be \$5, without voting power.

3d. Honorary members. They shall be entitled to a seat at all meetings of the association, without dues or voting powers.

Article III—The dues shall be as defined in Article II. Upon receipt of same, the secretary will issue certificate of membership in this association. The fiscal year for this association will be from Sept. 1 of each year.

Article IV—Add after the words "from each State," "except Texas, which shall be entitled to four members."

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

We also recommend the following form for order of business:

1st—Roll call.

2d—Presentation of credentials and communications.

3d—Reading of the minutes of the previous meetings and their disposition.

4th—Report of the president.

5th—Report of the secretary and treasurer.

6th—Report of the committees.

7th—Applications for membership.

8th—General business.

9th—Election of officers.

10th—Complimentary resolutions.

11th—Adjournment.

The above order of business was adopted.

A motion was made by Mr. Taliaferro, of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., to have the word "or" in place of the word "and" substituted in Article II. He thought the word "and"

in there embraced only the manufacturers of crude and refiners of crude, leaving out those who are refiners and not manufacturers.

Mr. Haskell thought that the brokers should be included, on account of the position they occupy in being able to extend the uses of cottonseed oil; that the interests of the mill man, the brokers and the refiners of oil can be said to be identical.

Mr. Taliaferro also thought that the brokers should be entitled to an active interest in the association. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Roberts agreed that the brokers should be included. The motion was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the report be taken up section by section, as follows:

These rules to be binding, and must be agreed upon by the parties to the transactions.

**RULE 2—PRIME CRUDE OIL.**—Crude cotton oil to pass as prime must be made from decorticated seed, must be sweet in odor and flavor, free from water settlings, and must produce prime summer yellow grade oil by the usual refining methods with a nominal loss in weight, and shall test not exceeding 1 per cent. free fatty acid.

Provided that the oil shall not be rejected for a nominal amount of settlings, but reasonable deduction shall be made in value for such settlings. Adopted.

**RULE 4—Summer yellow cottonseed oil** to pass as prime must be brilliant, free from water and settlings, sweet in flavor and odor, and of straw color—not reddish.

**RULE 15—TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—All offers, sales or purchases of cottonseed products shall be understood as free on board at the mill, unless it is especially mentioned to the contrary.

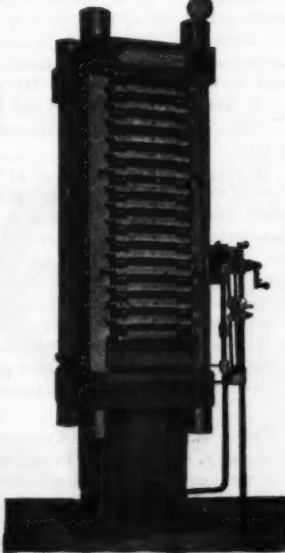
The question of exchange was brought up by Mr. Erwin, who agreed with Mr. Haskell, that it was entirely a matter of contract; that we might as well undertake to name the price for oil as to name anything of that kind in these rules.

**RULE 10—WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS.**—A gallon of oil shall be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lb avoirdupois.

**RULE 11—A barrel of oil is 50 gallons of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lb each.**

**RULE 12—A ton of cake or meal shall be 2,000 lb, unless stated otherwise.**

Mr. Boyd—Where a mill is equipped and has its scales, and the scales are tested by the



# The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO:

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill  
AND Linseed Oil Mill

## MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Pumps, Molds,

The Most Perfect System  
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements  
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

railroad and found correct, we load a tank and the tank is weighed, and the weight of the tank itself is taken from this, and we invoice this amount.

Mr. Chandler—There are licensed and public weighers and inspectors, and if there is any marked difference in the weight, it is customary for our people to call in another inspector and have him weigh the tank. A great many mills in Texas have not any scales, and others have not provided themselves with scales, but figure on their own storage tank, based on the capacities and dimensions in feet. In all differences of this kind we have always been very frank, and expect to continue to be, and offer the shippers all the information they want in confirming our reports.

Mr. Caffrey—When a tank comes in, that is from one to two thousand pounds more than the bill calls for, we know the capacity of the tank. We weigh it. If it varies from of the mill weights over 100 lb up to 700 lb, we know what to agree to do. If it is a thousand pounds, we order that tank taken out of our yard, and immediately telegraph the mill that there is a variation in the gross weight. If it is a thousand pounds more than our weight, we will not touch it. We ask them what we will do with it. Frequently they ask us to have it reweighed by an outsider. We have no inspector, but we have got the Fairbanks scale builder, who frequently comes out to our plant at our request, and we have him sometimes twice a month to test our scales. When we send that to the seller, the seller has certainly all the advantage of us. He has got our money in full for a thousand pounds difference. We have no recourse in the law.

Mr. Haskell—Every buyer requires mill weights, because he knows it is the only fair weights in the business. He knows that if he does not give fair weights, the cottonseed shipper will stop shipping him, for he knows he is in better shape to find out what those weights are than any cottonseed shipper. So every seller of crude oil knows that the refiner is better fixed to tell what the correct weight is than he is. I do not think any scheme should be gotten up which will make these rules impracticable to the majority of buyers. With a great many of them—as a great many of them live from four to five miles out of town—it would be impracticable for them to have the weigher go out there and test their oil. Now, the custom of the business I work on is to give the shipper the actual weight by my scales, whether it is a thousand pounds more or whether it is a thousand pounds under, and a good many buyers here to-day know that that is the case.

Mr. Roberts—When we buy cottonseed oil, we take our own weights, and we see that we are getting what we pay for. We hardly ever have any trouble, unless it occurs where oil is weighed inside of the refinery and not weighed on track. I think the oil should be weighed on track instead of being weighed inside of the refinery.

**RULE 8—PRIME CAKE.**—Cottonseed cake, to pass as prime, must be made from good, sound, well decorticated seed, and produce meal by the ordinary process of grinding, and shall be reasonably bright in color. Adopted.

**RULE 9—Cottonseed meal** to pass as prime must be made from prime cake, well ground, and reasonably bright in color. Adopted.

**RULE 13—PACKAGES.**—Cake shall be packed in new Dundee bags, unless otherwise stated at the time of purchase, or afterwards agreed upon between buyer and seller. Adopted.

**RULE 14—PRIME MEAL** packed in good sound Central or Laplata bags, containing

100 pounds each, shall be deemed a good delivery, unless otherwise stipulated in contract.

**BARRELED OIL** must be in iron-bound barrels, new or thoroughly cleaned refined petroleum barrels, painted or varnished. They must be delivered in good shipping order, and shall not be under 45 or over 51 gallons each; nor shall any one shipment exceed an average of 55 gallons per barrel. On delivery of barrels other than as above, an allowance not exceeding 50 cents per barrel shall be made by the seller. Adopted.

**RULE 16—On sales made,** payment is subject to sight draft, with bill of lading attached, showing goods delivered to carrier in good order. Adopted.

**RULE 19—Mills selling** a good number of tanks shall fill tanks of any capacity that the buyer may send for the oil, unless otherwise stated in contract. Adopted.

**RULE 20—All shipments** shall be immediate, prompt or for some specified time. Immediate shipment shall be within five working days. Prompt shipment shall be within ten days. Specified shipments shall be in accordance with contract. Adopted.

**RULE 21—TANK CARS.**—If more than one tank car is to be furnished for the same delivery, under one transaction, the first car only shall be shipped as above, and the balance shall follow as rapidly as the seller can with certainty load the same. Sellers shall in all cases load cars within 48 hours of arrival at destination. In all cases the date of bill of lading shall be evidence of shipment. Sellers shall in all cases inspect tank cars, and clean them, if necessary, at the expense of the buyer, charging only actual cost for cleaning same. Adopted.

Mr. Taliaferro thought that there should be a maximum charge fixed for the cleaning of tank cars. That it would be a good idea for the mills to look into these tanks, and should he find them dirty, notify the buyer of same before putting the oil into them. The above amendment, offered by Mr. Haskell, that sellers should in all cases inspect cars, and clean them, if necessary, at the expense of buyers, charging only actual cost, was adopted.

**RULE 24—TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS.**—All offers made by day messages shall be open for acceptance by day messages to be sent during the day on which the offers are made, the day ending at midnight, unless otherwise stated in offer. All offers made by night messages shall be open for acceptance by day messages sent before 12 o'clock the following day, unless otherwise stated in offer. Adopted.

**RULE 26—BROKERAGE.**—On all sales of cottonseed products made by regular brokers, it shall be understood that the sellers pay brokerage, unless otherwise stated in original offer. When a broker makes a sale of cottonseed products, the seller paying the brokerage, it shall be understood that the broker has earned his brokerage, which shall be paid whether the product is delivered or not, provided seller is at fault. All trades are on basis of prime quality, unless otherwise specified.

**SAMPLING BARREL OIL.**—(a) Ten per cent. of barrels shall be sampled. Tanks shall be sampled so as to get a fair average of the total quantity. Adopted.

Mr. Haskell said it was very common to buy oil by sample, and to do it accurately, the seller should have an expert disinterested man to go to his mill and draw a sample of oil from his storage tank. That oil should then be divided into three parts. He should have one, the buyer should have one, and the third sample should be reserved.

(b) Meal and Cake.—Samples shall be drawn from 5 per cent. of the sacks, taken indiscriminately, and shall represent an average of the entire lot. Adopted.

(c) Time Contracts.—When time contracts are made for meal products, and quantity is not named, and it is understood to be for all the products that can be made out of the seed up to 12 o'clock midnight of the last day of the contract, the products are to be put in condition as speedily as possible after the date of expiration of contract. Adopted.

Mr. Brodie—When time contracts are made for meal, and the quantity is not named, it is understood to be all the meal that can be made out of the product of cake made up at 12 o'clock midnight the last day of contract. Meal to be ground as speedily as possible, after the date of contract.

Now, regarding oil, where contract is made for a quantity, it is to be for all oil made by the mill up to 12 o'clock of the day of expiration, the settling to take place as speedily as possible afterwards. Under general rules, in all time contracts, it is understood that the mill is to run to its full capacity as nearly as possible. In the event of stoppage it must show sufficient cause, and in the absence of stoppage, it will be compelled to run.

(d) Soap Stock.—Sales, unless otherwise agreed upon by buyer and seller, are sold on basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, not to fall below 40 per cent. to be merchantable; delivery to be made in iron-bound, hardwood packages, or in tank cars. Adopted.

(e) Claims and Rejections.—In case shipments do not come up to quality and quantity at destination, the same shall be subject to correction or rejection, as the special case may require. Adopted.

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved that the entire report of the committee be adopted and the committee discharged. Motion carried.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Southern Cotton Oil Company and its officers, Messrs. Ransom and Smith, for the use of their offices during the visit to the city.

Resolved, That the president and officers of the Chamber of Commerce, and City of Atlanta, and the several newspapers, be extended our thanks for the courtesies shown the association.

A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring president, Mr. Durham.

It was moved and seconded that a date and place be set by the Governing Committee for the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### Personal Notes of the Convention.

Mr. John Albright, of Paris, Texas, one of the best known cotton oil mill builders in the South, is at Jackson, Miss., superintending the construction of a cotton oil mill there for the Paris Oil & Cotton Company. He has erected mills at Temple, Waxahachie and Ladonia, in Texas, and Jackson, Miss., and Shreveport, La.

Mr. J. D. Murtagh, general manager of the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company, of Pine Bluff, Ark., attended the convention of the I. S. C. S. C. Association at Atlanta, representing his company. Your representative had the pleasure of meeting him, and found him especially well-informed concerning the cotton oil product manufacture in his State. Mr. Murtagh is a most pleasant and courteous gentleman, and up-to-date in all matters pertaining to the manufacture of cottonseed products.

Mr. John Myers, secretary of the Tennessee Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn., was in Atlanta in attendance at the Confederate Veterans' Reunion. Mr. Myers is one of the best known men in the South, having for a number of years been associated with the Illinois Central Railroad Company as auditor.



Your correspondent was well known to Mr. Myers some twenty years ago, when he was a mere boy, with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and of course it was a most pleasant surprise to meet him. Mr. Myers is also a warm friend of "The National Provisioner."

Mr. A. D. Allen, general manager of the Consumers' Cotton Oil Company, of Little Rock, Ark., represented that company at the Atlanta convention. Mr. Allen is an authority on cotton oil products and one of the most successful managers in the South. He expressed his high regard for "The National Provisioner," said he considered it the most valuable journal published for the cottonseed product manufacturer, and recommends it to every manager. Mr. Allen agrees with all thinking men among the cotton oil manufacturers that cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal and cake can only be classed as provisions, and thinks that "The National Provisioner" is their most appropriate and best medium in journalism.

### Cottonseed Oil Notes.

Preparations are being made for a brisk season beginning in September next at the East Birmingham (Ala.) cotton oil mill.

The Dennison (Tex.) plant of the National Cotton Oil Company were in operation till August 1, having had a very successful season and having recently made a shipment to Hamburg, Germany, of 500 tons of meal, for feed stuff.

Capt. W. W. Boyds, president of the Hillsboro Cotton Oil Company, has been on a prolonged visit to relatives and friends in Georgia and attended the meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Capt. Boyds is one of the most popular oil mill men in the South.

Inspection and plans are under way for building a cottonseed oil mill at Chester, S. C., which has advantages over other towns in the State in the way of good railroad facilities, and large amount of cottonseed marketed there, and there is a good prospect that the larger product of the mill could be disposed of right in the town.

The fiscal year of the American Cotton Oil Co., which ends this month, is said to have been very successful. During the previous year a surplus of \$400,000 was accumulated, after payment of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock. In this connection it is interesting to look over some recent trade statistics relative to cottonseed oil. The export of oil from New York from Sept. 1, 1897, to June 17, 1898, increased almost 50 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year, and the exportation from Southern ports also increased largely. It has been introduced into European and South American countries that have hitherto rejected it. Over 40 per cent. of the exports were shipped to France, whose olive growers are asking for increased protection. These figures indicate a growing market for the product in the future.

# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

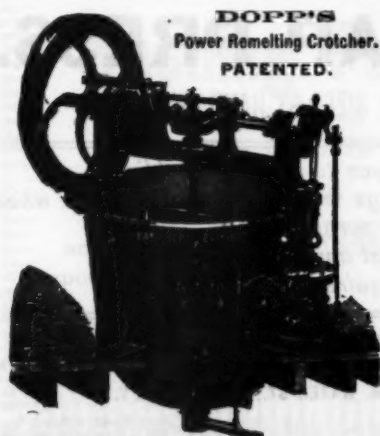
**TALLOW.**—It is a most unsatisfactory market, although hardly changed in its prices. The English market is very steady, as shown by its public cables, which quotes 19s. 6d., while the London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, where 500 casks were sold out of 1,800 casks offered. The reports from England are of a fairly satisfactory business in manufactured goods and of a consumption of tallow about normal, but England is very indifferent just now over the offerings from this country, and may be said in that respect to be practically at a standstill. It is possible that with a feeling on its part that affairs here were fully settled inquiry would come along. The only interest from exporters is on Continent account, and this is of a tamer order than a little while since. If the Continent shippers could get special lots at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  for city they would take them, but these special grades could not be reached except at 1-16 above that, while held at 3%. The market otherwise has settled to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  for city; at that price the melters have been more generally disposed to sell, although here and there is an unwillingness to accept it. Thus far this week there have been sales of 225 hhds. city at  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , while a later report on this city to bringing the market up to the close of Friday will be found further along in this review. The accumulations are not large here, since one of the principal melters is busy in producing the high titre tallow to place upon the large contracts with exporters made several weeks since for deliveries this month. One other melter is as well shipping his make to some extent, and this does not leave a great deal to sell when it is considered that about 200 hhds. go in steadily each week on contract deliveries. There is not much going on in country made goods, while there is an abundance of these makes on sale, as some of the interior melters had made accumulations in their unwillingness to accept the tame conditions that have prevailed latterly. The local soap people are complaining over a dull trade, and they are taking up tallow with a good deal of reserve. There have been sales for the week of 375,000 lb country at  $3\frac{1}{4}$ @3%, as to quality, while some strictly choice has reached  $3\frac{1}{4}$ . The edible has been slow this

week; there have been city lots sold at 4, and for the best out-of-town goods that price is also asked. The Chicago market is now making steady additions to its supplies, as it is also under limited attention from its home trade, while the exporters are quiet there. The late large buying upon that market about satisfied wants of the shippers and home buyers. There have, however, been sales there of 750 tcs. packers at 4, while there are further sellers at that price. Quotations at Chicago,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ @4 for prime packers,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$  for No. 1 ditto,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}$  for No. 2 ditto,  $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$  for No. 1 city renderers,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$  for prime country and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ @3 for No. 2 ditto.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The pressers here are not holding much of an accumulation. Indeed all but one had substantially sold ahead, while all told there are probably not more than 250,000 lb in stock here; against this there are small demands only, as the lard market has not offered much encouragement to compound lard buyers, while they had bought enough a little while since under the then more cheerful conditions to leave them now with a little more of a supply than they had counted upon. It is not probable that the stearine will come out of its present rather apathetic look until there are more vigorous conditions for the hog fat. At the same time the make of the stearine is not large, as a good deal of the fat is steadily going to the make of oleo stock for which a quick sale is found to the Netherlands and upon which profitable prices prevail. There are sellers here of city at 5, and at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  sales could be made, although general open bidding is  $4\frac{1}{4}$ . At Chicago there is an accumulation now being made, and the largest consumers there are quiet over it, while there is little demand otherwise except from the tanners, who only want a car lot or so. There are sellers there at 5.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is hardly any Western on offer here, more by reason of the fact that the Western people feel that it is useless at present to try for consumption here in the current conservative run of demands for refined lard, while the pressers here are turning out moderate quantities and about sufficient for their needs. A nominal price for Western is  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , while the city pressers would hardly sell under  $6\frac{1}{4}$ .

**GREASE.**—The large buying that had been done a fortnight since for the French market, and to some extent as well for Germany,



**DOPP'S**  
Power Remelting Crotcher.  
PATENTED.

**H. WM. DOPP & SON, THE LEADING HOUSE.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SOAP MAKERS' AND BUTCHERS' MACHINERY,**

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**Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery**

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seems to have about satisfied the more urgent wants of these export sources as the current run of demands are slack. The local pressers as well are more or less indifferent over the situation, while waiting for more vigorous situations for lard and other fats. Sales here have been 600 tons at 3% $\frac{1}{2}$  for A white, 3% for B white, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for bone and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for bone and yellow.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There has been some export movement which has brought the accumulations down to a fair extent and prices are holding up well. Sales of 250,000 lb yellow at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, with white quoted at 3%.

**LARD OIL.**—The easy drift of the lard market tends to keep manufacturers off the market for oil other than for the limited quantities needed for prompt use, while most of them have accumulations. The dealers also are careful over resupplies, while finding their distributions small. There are very good stocks held, especially of Western, which are put on offer promptly, while prices range in a general way for prime at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

### Cocoonut Oil in Cuba.

One of the most important products of Eastern Cuba is the cocoonut, and one of the most important ingredients in certain brands of soap is cocoonut oil.

Fruiters buy the nuts at the rate of \$8 per thousand, and they are hulled on the island, ground in primitive mills and pressed for oil. That is, this used to be done before the Spaniards spoiled the industry. The Cuban process of extracting oil from the cocoonut resembles that by which Texans make oil from cottonseed. The "cake" of solid residue is fed to the pigs—about the only "live stock" ever successfully raised in Eastern Cuba—and the shells are used for fuel in the sugar factories. The natives of the South Sea Islands sell the dry cocoonut after the milk has been extracted; "copra" they term it, and it is then shipped to England and elsewhere, where the oil is extracted by modern processes. So far, the oil in Cuba has been employed only as a lubricator for sugar making machinery—a wicked waste of valuable material, it seems to those who are familiar with the splendid possibilities of the product. It remains for some one to improve this opportunity and utilize this valuable product in the manufacture of the cleaning commodity generally referred to as soap. And it is not improbable that when Uncle Sam and Spain get through with their little argument anent the unhappy island, that this soap subject will receive the consideration it deserves at the hands of the practical and enterprising Yankee.

### Soap and Cottonseed Oil Notes.

H. H. Clark, proprietor of the linseed oil mill at Decatur, Ill., is preparing to build a soap factory in that city.

Englehardt & Buechell, Twenty-second avenue and Twenty-second street, Altoona, Pa., have had their soap factory destroyed by fire. The machinery was also destroyed.

The Cocaine Soap Company has been incorporated at Camden, N. J., with a capital stock of \$10,000, by William L. Boggs and Joseph Luther, of Philadelphia, and Thomas P. Curley, of Camden.

A. E. Stillwell, of Port Arthur, Texas, has signed a contract with the American Fish Oil Company, the terms of which require that company to build a fish oil factory at Port Arthur at a cost of \$100,000. This factory which will employ about 200 hands, will be in course of construction very shortly.

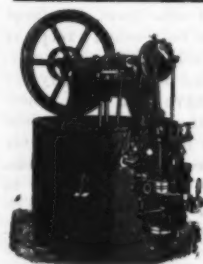
According to the statement recently issued by Fowler & McVitie, of Galveston, Texas, wonderful progress has been made in the shipments from that place to European and other ports, during the past season, in cot-

tonseed exports, showing the remarkable increase of 30 per cent. in the number of steamers, 35% per cent. in the net register tonnage, 21% per cent. in bales of cotton, and 58% per cent. in cottonseed products.

Mr. R. K. Irwin, general manager of the Waxahatchie Cotton Oil Company, of Waxahatchie, Texas, is one of the most popular members of the Inter-state Cottonseed Crushers' Association also of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and a thoroughly practical and successful crusher. He has large interests in cottonseed products mills and petroleum oil wells in Texas, and is one of the most progressive men in the South.

The increased foreign business being done in cottonseed oil may be judged by the following data compiled by The Tradesman: In 1896 the export of cottonseed oil from New York was 15,715,496 gallons. In 1897 it was 17,596,049 gallons, a gain of 5,880,553 gallons. Other ports, New Orleans, Baltimore, Galveston, also increased their exports of cottonseed oil in 1897. Shipments to Austria from New Orleans increased from 115,000 gallons to 1,388,550 gallons; shipments to England, from 104,350 gallons to 778,550 gallons; to Ireland, from none to 56,250 gallons; shipments from Baltimore to Belgium increased from none to 257,250 gallons; to England, from none to 70,500 gallons; to Germany, from 4,900 gallons to 343,010 gallons;

to Scotland, from 30,800 gallons to 130,600 gallons. Shipments from Galveston to Belgium increased from none to 60,199 gallons; to England, from 8,500 gallons to 58,400 gallons; to France, from none to 2,749,919 gallons. The total shipments from the four ports here named from Sept. 1, 1897, to June 17, 1898, amounted to 30,961,681 gallons, of which 12,662,193 gallons (or more than 40 per cent.), were shipped to France alone. We are told that France and Italy take half of our entire export of cottonseed oil. The producers of olive oil in those countries take the cottonseed oil, mix it with olive oil and send it back to us in millions of gallons. A Californian who is interested in olive growing, after investigating in those countries, said they shipped more "olive oil" abroad than their olive crops could possibly produce. He further said the excess of export over honest production was nearly equal to the imports of cottonseed oil. The olive growers have implored the French and Italian Governments to shut out the cottonseed oil, as its importation was ruining their industry. This probably alarmed the French and Italian manufacturers, and caused increased buying of cottonseed oil from this country in the last nine months. The Government chemists tell us that the cottonseed oil is as pure and wholesome as the best olive oil, and more nutritious. That being the case, the cottonseed article is likely to hold its own.



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**SOAP MACHINERY.**

If you have trouble to compete,  
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35-45 Fifty-third St., NEW YORK, Brooklyn Borough.



"MONARCH."

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WORKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE, AURORA, ILLS.

Patentees of J. Van Ruymbeke's New Process

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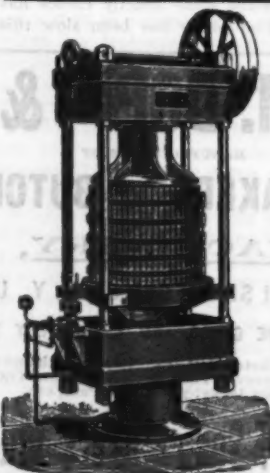
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From Waste Soap Lyes and New Process Distillation  
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SCRAP PRESS.**

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.  
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Full pressure at any point.  
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**STAMP TAX DECISIONS.****Cattle Brokers Exempt From Tax.**

According to a Treasury decision dated July 27, commission merchants \* \* \* and cattle brokers are not commercial brokers. The text of the decision is as follows:

Treasury Department.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.  
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1898.

Sir—In reply to the letters addressed to you by M. E. Clarendon & Son, 78 and 80 Gold street, New York \* \* \* will you please inform them that it is held by this office that merchants who receive goods into their possession for sale on commission are not commercial brokers within the meaning of the fourth paragraph of Section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1898, and are therefore not required to pay special tax under that paragraph. \* \* \* Cattle brokers, who receive and sell cattle on commission, are not subject to special tax as commercial brokers under this act.

An earlier and contrary ruling on this point has been reconsidered and revoked.

Respectfully yours,

N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

Mr. Charles H. Treat, Collector Second District, New York.

**Duty of Live Stock Exchanges.**

Treasury Department.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.  
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1898.

Sir—I have considered the question whether the transactions of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, to which you call my attention, are liable to tax under the war revenue act.

The law provides as follows:

Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agree-

ment to sell any produce or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each one hundred dollars in value of said sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, one cent; and for each additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, one cent.

Live stock bought and sold in the market should, in my opinion, be covered under the head of merchandise. I hold, therefore, if live stock is sold at an exchange or board of trade or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, the sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell should be evidenced by a bill, memorandum, or agreement to be delivered by the seller to the buyer, and this evidence should have the stamp required in the act.

If the above-named association is not operating under a misnomer, it is an exchange, the name adopted by the association itself being "The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange." The business of the concern is to deal in live stock, cattle, and, as I understand, negotiate sales for the owners of such stock, who bring or send it to Kansas City to be put upon the market.

I think the business carried on by this exchange is included within the provisions of the paragraph of the act to which I have above referred, and that it is the duty of this exchange, when a sale is made, or an agreement of sale, or an agreement to sell entered into, to give to the buyer a bill, memorandum of agreement, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, and to place thereon the stamp required by the act, which is 1 cent for each one hundred dollars in value of the said sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, and 1 cent for each additional one hundred dollars or fractional

part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours,

N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

Hon. M. S. Peters, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

**Canceling War Tax Stamps.**

Commissioner Scott, of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, has issued a circular regarding the manner in which documentary and proprietary internal revenue stamps are to be canceled.

It prescribes that in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the War Revenue Act, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon, with ink, the initials of his name and the date (year) in which the same shall be attached or used, or shall by cutting or canceling said stamp with a machine or punch which will affix the initials and date as aforesaid so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse. The cancellation by either method should not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined.

Stamps imprinted upon the face of checks, drafts or other similar instruments may be canceled by dating, signing and filling out the blank lines in writing across the face of the stamp in the usual manner of drawing checks and drafts. Stamps on checks and drafts may also be canceled by perforating through said stamp and the paper to which it is attached the amount in figures for which said check or draft is drawn.

\* The Jacob Dold Packing Company, Kansas City, received from the Government on Saturday last an order for 1,250,000 lb of salt meat for the use of the army, and also a large order for weekly shipment of lard.

**Fairy Soap,  
Copco Soap,  
Santa Claus Soap,  
Gold Dust  
Washing Powder.**

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**THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,**

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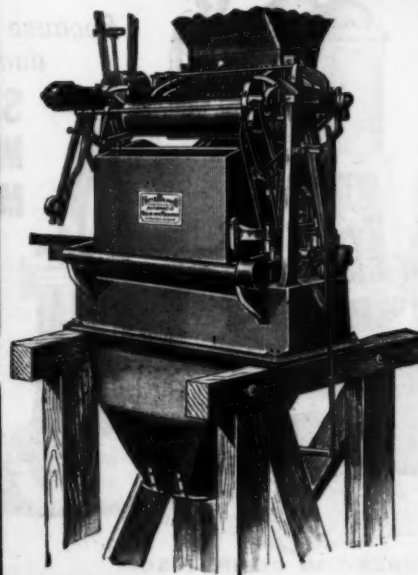
New York.  
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## AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND BAGGING MACHINES

FOR....

**Cottonseed  
Oil Mills.**



The machines are all equipped with a new Counting Device or Register, enabling the user to obtain an absolutely correct count of every sack filled through the machine.

The Modern Fertilizer, Phosphate, Cement or Feed-stuff Plant is not complete without a Modern Weighing or Bagging Machine, and the most modern is the greatest money saver.

One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.

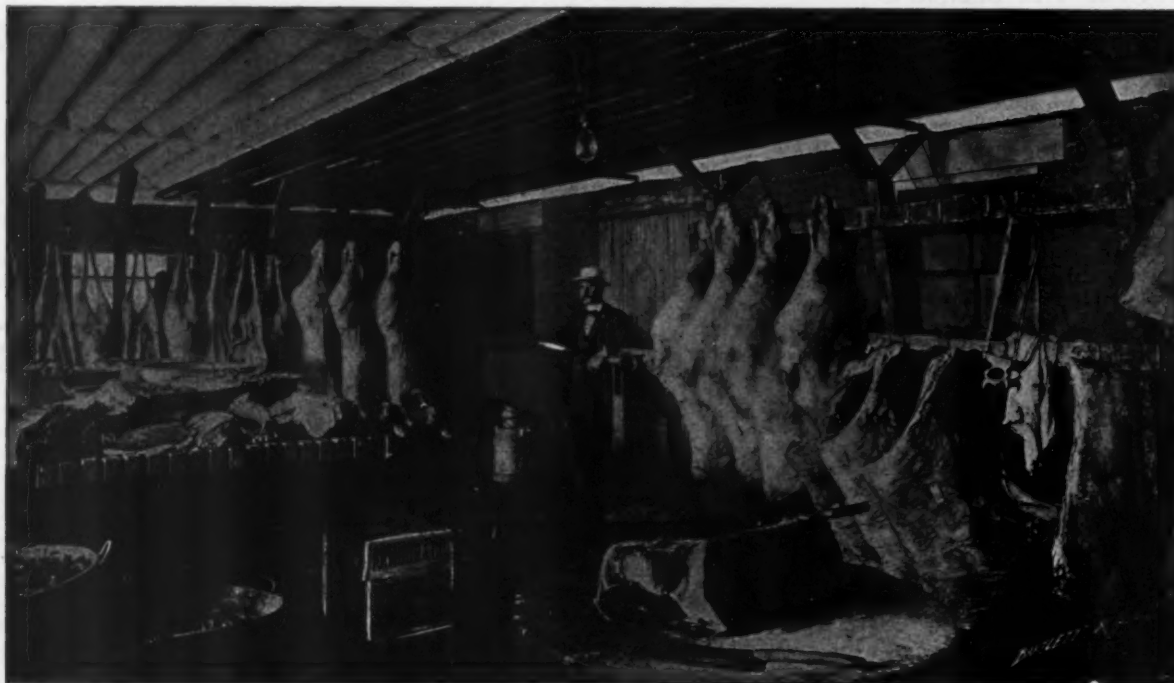
By the use of one man to adjust the sack and remove it when filled this machine is capable of automatically weighing and filling 1800 to 2000 sacks in a day of ten hours.

RAPID WORK,  
ACCURATE  
WEIGHT,  
CORRECT  
COUNT,  
POSITIVE  
ACTION,  
GUARANTEED.

**The Pratt & Whitney Co.**

Address, Weighing Machine Department,

**HARTFORD, CONN.**



THE MEAT ROOM OF THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL., IS SHOWN ABOVE.

A few years after this plant was started a new and superior outfit of refrigerating machinery, which will be shown in this space next week, was installed by

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...AND...

### ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

PERMIT US TO  
GIVE YOU AN

### ESTIMATE.

*Because we manufacture  
and install the*

**Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.**

*Anyone competent to  
operate motive power  
can operate them.*

**ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.**

**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.**

**ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.**

**35 Osceola Street - - - - OSHKOSH, WIS.**

## MINERAL WOOL

**BEST AND CHEAPEST  
INSULATOR FOR**

**Cold Storage AND Ice Houses**

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE.

**U. S. MINERAL WOOL CO.**

2 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

**Western Mineral Wool Co.**

CUYAHOGA BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.

**\$1--ONE DOLLAR.**

Send us \$1, and we will send to you  
one copy of Redwood's Theoretical and  
Practical Ammonia Refrigeration. 146  
pages, cloth bound.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.

NEW YORK:

284-286 Pearl St.

CHICAGO:

Wattle Building.



# Ice and Refrigeration

—An ice factory is projected in Okolona, Miss.

—An average of 2,500 tons of ice are daily shipped from the Kennebec River.

—The Newton (Kan.) Ice Co. is now turning out ice at the rate of 12 to 14 tons a day.

—It is expected that an ice plant will be established in Morgantown, N. C., within a few weeks.

—The erection of an ice factory of 10 tons capacity is contemplated by J. C. Horton, of Marion, N. C.

—The addition of a 25-ton factory to his lumber plant is contemplated by W. L. Pence, of Frankfort, Ky.

—The Diamond Ice Company, of Wilmington, Del., has decided to greatly enlarge their plant at that place.

—John F. Love can give information in reference to an ice factory which has been established at Gastonia, N. C.

—The erection of a 12-ton ice factory has been contracted for, and the Star Ice Co. of Mobile, Ala., has been formed.

—The Illinois Ice Company has been incorporated at Chicago by P. H. Welch, E. G. Nickerson and James Bush, of Chicago.

—The Grenada ice factory, recently built at Grenada, Miss., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is covered by insurance. This was a 5-ton machine.

—A large force of men has been at work rebuilding the immense refrigerator of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association in Hannibal, Mo.

—The new ice plant of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Kansas City, which has been erected at a cost of \$200,000, froze its first ice Saturday last.

—Arrangements are being made for the erection of buildings to accommodate an ice factory of 20 tons capacity, by Y. B. Trammell, of Greenwood, S. C.

—A cold storage building is under course of erection on East Second street, Ashland, Ohio, by the Kuebler & Stang Brewing and Malting Company of Sandusky.

—The new ice and cold storage plant for the Central Asylum for the Insane at Lakeland, Ky., has been completed and is in operation. The new plant cost \$30,000.

—The erection is under way in Hillsboro, Tex., of a large gin and ice plant combined. The ice plant will not be completed until the

last of September. Its capacity will be 20 tons.

—The Citizens' Ice Co. has been incorporated in Baltimore, Md., by J. Vernon Campbell, Edward P. Vogels, George R. Willis, John F. Mahon and J. Hill Dawson. Capital, \$300,000.

—The new ice plant which has been completed on Fifth street, near Jersey avenue, in Camden, N. J., is in operation under the charge of Councilman Albert Mott and Charles Danenhowar.

—Construction on the new ice and cold storage plant to be erected in Fairhaven, Wash., by H. L. Roan and others, is under way. The machinery for the plant was shipped from New York July 4.

—The Fremont Ice Company is the name of a new Lincoln (Neb.) corporation. Capital, \$40,000. Incorporators, Edward N. Morse, John F. Haman, W. A. Haman, Charles H. Hooper and E. E. Morse.

—Winter Bros., of Cairns, Ill., we understand, contemplate enlarging their ice plant on Ohio Levee and Eighth street, Cairns. The enlargement will double the present ice producing capacity of the concern.

—Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., will build an 18x70 cold storage plant in Calumet, Mich. It is intended to make it one of the best equipped and most substantial cold storage buildings in that city.

—It was expected that with the close of business to-day (Saturday) the formalities connected with the transfer of the Cochran-Oler Ice Company's interests to the control of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of New York, will be completed. The Cochran-Oler Co. is a Baltimore concern.

—The Mayor can be addressed in reference to the purchase of a refrigerating plant which has been talked of, to be operated in connection with the market houses of Savannah, Ga. The movement may possibly involve buying new machinery, although an established plant is under consideration.

—J. Vernon Campbell, Edward P. Vogels, George R. Willis, John J. Mahon and J. Hill Dawson have incorporated the Citizen's Ice Co. at Baltimore Md., with a capital stock of \$300,000. The company is looking for a site, preferably on the water front, as they will manufacture ice from filtered water. For further particulars, address J. Vernon Campbell.

## American Ammonia on Top.

A shipment from New York to Rotterdam of 10 cylinders and 230 cylinders of anhydrous ammonia in two successive weeks attracted general attention, because it was found out that it was a reshipment of previously imported ammonia back to Germany. The foreign product had not found a market in this country, and could not stand the competition of the American product. Our American producers of ammonia maintain that the inferiority of the German product has been repeatedly demonstrated, and that the best American manufacture can be had for lower prices than foreigners can import for.

## P. & B.



## INSULATING PAPERS.

For All Cold Storage Insulation.  
Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.  
Strong and Entirely Odorless.  
Will Not Deteriorate with Age.  
No Wood in Paper Stock to Decay.  
No Oil to Dry Out.  
Recognized by Experts to be the BEST.  
The Acknowledged Standard for over  
Ten Years.

## The Standard Paint Co.

81-83 John Street,

CHICAGO OFFICE, 189 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS ALSO OF

## P. & B. PAINTS

For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all  
Wood and Iron Work Exposed to  
Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

## FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are not as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.



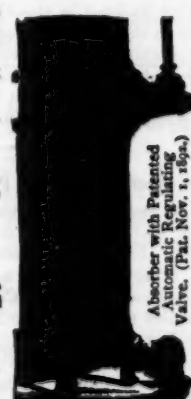
GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1896.

## HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

BUILDERS OF LATEST IMPROVED  
ICE AND REFRIGERATING  
MACHINES.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDENSER, COILS, TANKS  
FURNISHED FOR ANY MACHINES.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



Absorber with Patented  
Automatic Regulating  
Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1896.)

—It is stated that more ice is being disposed of this summer in Indianapolis and towns nearby than in any previous summer for years. Altogether, 300 tons are turned out daily in that city. Of this, Kingan & Co., the Gardner Abattoir and Barth & Browser are turning out for the market from 15 to 20 tons a day. This is surplus above what the packinghouses named require for their own use. The Holt artificial ice plant is now turning out 60 tons of ice a day; the Polar Ice Company, 60 tons; the Artificial Ice Cold Storage Company, 50 tons; the American Brewery Company, 50 tons, and Kingan & Co.'s surplus now amounts to about 30 tons a day.

—The consumption of ice in Jacksonville, Fla., at present is unprecedented. Fifty and sixty tons have heretofore supplied the daily demand, but it now takes from 100 to 120 tons to meet the demand. The factories here have been unable to meet the demands with home manufactured ice, and many carloads have been sent there from Georgia towns. This demand on the other towns has caused a rise of from \$4 to \$7 per ton. There has been very little advance in prices in Jacksonville, but if the hot spell continues the price will go up. The consumption has been greatly augmented by the troops encamped there.

—It is proposed in Savannah, Ga., to establish a refrigerating plant in the market for the benefit of butchers, which will do away with the ice boxes now used by them for cold storage purposes. The idea seems for the city to build the plant and operate it in connection with the market, as is generally done elsewhere. Health Officer LeHardy does not believe the ice boxes preserve meat in the best condition. He thinks a refrigerating plant could be established and the city could furnish the butchers better cold storage space, such as would keep their stock in more wholesome condition. He urged improvements along the same line in the market last year, but on account of the limited funds the city was unable to do the work. It seems there is a brighter prospect now, however, unless those who have interested themselves in the matter are greatly mistaken as to the probable cost.

#### Creamery Package Mfg. Co.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press says: "The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Mankato has decided to remove its office and sales department to Minneapolis. It will occupy the vacant building at 200-202 Second street north, five stories and basement. The removal will be made just as soon as the necessary alterations can be made. The object of the change is to get the advantages of better shipping facilities and be nearer the center of the trade. The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company is the largest concern of its kind in the United States. It engages in the production of mechanical supplies for creameries and cheese factories and its field embraces a wide area, as it has distributed in the past from Kansas City, as well as Chicago and Mankato."

#### Electric Lighting Plant in Cuba.

War has its sad features, but like the ill winds that are spoken of, they seldom blow without bringing its attendant benefits, as seen in the receipt of a large order by the Westinghouse Machine Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., to furnish a complete electric lighting plant in Cuba, involving a 100 h. p. Westinghouse engine and Westinghouse generator, together with boiler, pump, piping, etc. This shipment is to be sent at an early date for installation at Santiago de Cuba.

## ATLANTIC REFRIGERATING CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, WOOL EXCHANGE BLDG.,  
WEST BROADWAY, FRED'K A. CLEMONS, AGT.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

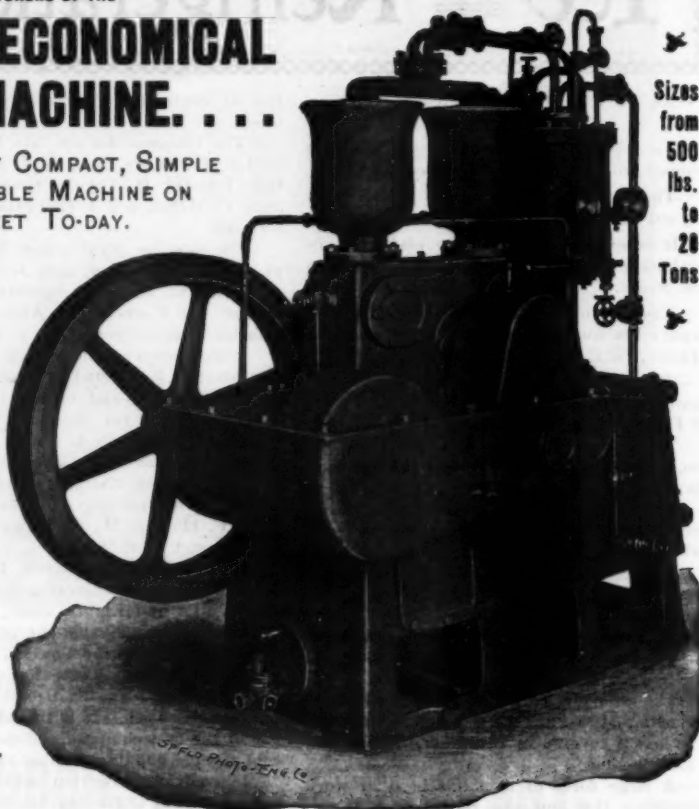
### NEW ECONOMICAL ICE MACHINE. . .

THE MOST COMPACT, SIMPLE  
AND DURABLE MACHINE ON  
THE MARKET TO-DAY.

FOR  
Markets  
Dairies  
Hotels  
Restau-  
rants  
etc., etc.

Cut shows  
the complete  
Machine,  
Compressors,  
Condenser,  
Oil Trap and  
Liquid Re-  
ceiver, all in  
one piece of  
Machinery.

Send for our  
Descriptive  
Catalog.



Sizes  
from  
500  
lbs.  
to  
20  
Tons

## It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

**NO MORE SPOILED  
MEATS or EXORBIT-  
ANT ICE BILLS.**

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

**C. V. HILL & CO.**  
TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY G. BULLWINKEL,  
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

**TRACKING A SPECIALTY.** It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

**ADS IN  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
PAY.**



# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

The volume of business of the past week has undoubtedly been swelled by the push and effort which the packers have brought to bear on the market. They have made and are making every effort to accelerate sales and have been so successful as to avert accumulation. The larger buyers have been almost unanimous in their disposition to hold off, anticipating more favorable terms. Another factor militating against accumulation has been the comparatively light receipts, there being a difference of about 4,000 head of cattle between the corresponding weeks of this year and last. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have been in fairly active request. Sales have been effected on a basis of 12c. Some holders demand 1/4c. advance for their stock.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have also been in fairly active request, late June and July salting having been especially popular. This stock sold on a basis of 10 1/4c., at which it is now quotable.

COLORADO STEERS have been in very active request, July hides having sold to the extent of 12,110 at 9 1/4c. There are more of the same kind offering at the same price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been a decidedly active factor. Substantial sales have been made at 11@11 1/4c. for heavies and lights, with the preference given to the former.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, have likewise had much recognition. They brought 11@11 1/4c. The latter figure is now the ruling quotation. The light stock under 55 lb have also had a very good sale, and are now firmly sustained at 11 1/4c.

BRANDED COWS have sold to the extent of about 1,000 at 10c.

NATIVE BULLS have had a good sale at 9 1/4c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is not a great deal to be said about the country market which has not already appeared in the preceding report. As the prosperity of the hide traffic is contingent on leather conditions the market is naturally in a dull and unsettled state. Dealers and tanners are simply laying low in emulation of that sanguine though erratic character created by the late Charles Dickens, whose distinguishing characteristic was his expectation that "something would turn up."

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have been in some request at 10 1/4c. Northwestern tanners are not operating, as they consider figure too high.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are in light supply, and are worth 10 1/4c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are nominally worth 9 1/4c.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lb and up, are worth 10 1/4c.; 9 1/4c. for 1s and 2s.

NATIVE BULLS sold to the extent of 1,000 at 8 1/4c. flat. They are well cleaned up.

CALFSKINS are in indifferent request. A substantial sale in country skins at 12@10 1/4c. has been effected.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, have sold on a basis of 11c. While this is the actual quotation, it is not very firmly sustained.

DEACONS, 55@60c.

SLUNKS, 30c.

HORSE HIDES are very dull and nominally worth \$3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packers are conceding in the matter of terms if not in price in order to effect sales. Traffic has been pretty brisk.

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c.@\$1.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 40@45c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 30c.

PACKER LAMBS, 60c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 30@35c.

### KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—There is no large transaction to report, sales only moderate, but inquiries were quite numerous, resulting in a small business at prices which was satisfactory to the packers. If concessions were made, no doubt sales could easily have been as large as the previous week, but one packer even refused a bid of 11 1/4c. for 5,000 June and July native steers. Bids of 10c. for butt brands and even 11 1/4c. for heavy Texas were turned down. There was no trading in native stock, branded hides being the active factor. The stocks are in very limited supply. Native steers are held firmly at 12c., lights 11c. for June and July salting. Butt brands were sold to the extent of a few cars at 10 1/4c. for late take off; one packer still holds his salting back to May. Texas steers, 60 lb and up, were in good request, a few cars selling at 11 1/4c. Lights are sluggish, nothing doing; they can be purchased at 10 1/4c., though packers asking more; extremes probably at 10 1/4@10 1/2c. Colorados are in very small supply; only one packer holds hides slaughtered before July, they run back to May; held strongly at 9 1/4c., as large sales have been made elsewhere at this price; one packer claims to have cleaned out his entire holdings at four points outside of Kansas City. Native cows also in limited supply; only one packer can give

### P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

### HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

### HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

### Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,

413 East 51st St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

### LEDERER BROS.,

DEALERS IN

### HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW

667-669 HENDERSON ST.,

Jersey City, N. J.

### RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

BROKER, PACKER HIDES, Stearins, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited, Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

prompt shipment, his hides running back to May; held at 11 1/4c. for light; probably car heavy June can be bought at 11c. Native bulls and branded bulls very scarce, closely sold up, held at 9 1/4@7 1/4c.

### BOSTON.

The market is weak, while 10 1/4c. is the lowest quotable figure for buffs. Tanners are not willing to pay over 10c., and will purchase on the former basis only in accordance with the most pressing necessity. There are few New Englands available; they are worth 10c.

CALFSKINS.—Sales are more than adequate to receipts.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is an increased call; stocks are light and prices well maintained.

### PHILADELPHIA.

There is very little doing; such sales as have taken place are unsatisfactory, at least in point of volume. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10 1/4c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9 1/4@10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9 1/2@10c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8 1/4c.

CALFSKINS.—No movement.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a ready demand for fresh skins.

### NEW YORK.

CITY SALTED HIDES.—Conspicuous among the buyers are harness and belt leather tanners, who have been buying with comparative freedom. There is no accumulation. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11 1/2@12c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10@10 1/4c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 9@9 1/2c.

### JACOB LEVY PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

### FAT, SUET, CALFSKINS, HIDES AND PLATES,

799 First Avenue,

76 KENT ST., GREENPOINT, L. I.

NEW YORK CITY.

192 THIRD ST., MOUNT VERNON.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

### CONRAD PFLEGING

Highest prices given for

### FAT, SUET, HIDES & SKINS.

220 Forty-Seventh St.,

Nes. 20 and 22 41st St., SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wagons visit all parts of Brooklyn.

### LEVY BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

### FAT, SUET AND SKINS

24 and 184 Ten Eyck Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### CORRECT Market Reports

HIDES, SKINS, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE. **FREE COPY**

Of our paper sent upon request. Weekly Market Reports from Chicago and all leading markets. It pays to know the ruling quotations.

HIDE AND LEATHER, 154 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

75 cents for 3 months' trial. \$3 per year.

COWS, flat, 10½c.  
BULLS, flat, 9@9¼c.  
HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

### SUMMARY.

The business done in the Chicago packer market during the past week has been of rather a satisfactory character, the packers having made stringent efforts to move the stock, and so successful were they that they succeeded in averting at least any appreciable accumulation at a time when accumulation seemed imminent, and would no doubt have exerted a depressing influence on values.

Despite the fact that a considerable quantity of stock has been moved, the larger buyers have been inconspicuous in their operations. They have been actuated no doubt by the hope of lower prices. A factor contributing to the strength of the packer's position has been the comparative likeness of the receipts of cattle, which represent some 4,000 head less than were sent in during the corresponding period last year. The Chicago country market shows no new feature worthy of note. This market seems to be particularly affected by the unhappy leather situation and is very dull and unsettled.

While the Boston market is quiet, 10½c. remains the lowest quotable figure for buffs, and the bids of tanners are generally ¼c. below this price. The few New England hides that are available offer at 10c. There is very little doing either in Philadelphia or New York, and nothing worthy of note. In the latter market the main buyers are tanners of belting and harness.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12@12½c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½c.; Colorado steers, 9½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 11@11½c.; No. 1 native cows, 11@11½c.; under 55 lb, 11½c.; branded cows, 10c.; native bulls, 9½c.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½c.; branded steers and cows, 9½c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c.; native bulls, 8½c.; calfskins, 12c. for No. 1; kips, 11c. for No. 1; deacons, 55@60c.; slunks, 30c.; horse hides, \$3.25; sheepskins, country pelts, 70c.@\$1; packer shearlings, 40@45c.; country shearlings, 30c.; packer lambs, 60c.; country lambs, 30@35c.

### BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10½c.; New England hides, 10c.

### PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½@10c.; country cows, 9½@10c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

### NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11½@12c.; butt-branded steers, 10@10½c.; side-branded steers, 9@9½c.; city cows, 10½c.; native bulls, 9@9½c.; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

### HIDELETS.

The Boston Leather Association had their annual outing last Thursday at Hull.

R. G. Salomon, the Newark, N. J., tanner, is expected home from Europe about Sept. 1.

Aaron Hecht, of the hide firm of J. Hecht & Sons, is occupying his country seat at Larchmont Manor.

Pfarrer & Templin, hide brokers, of 91 Gold street, New York City, have issued their August circular, containing a price list of hides and skins.

The Northern sections of California are commencing to market some of their cattle.

### Page's Trade Bulletin.

Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., Aug. 1, says:

Green Calfskins—July has been a dull month and the tendency has been slightly downward on all save the heavier grades, on which prices have been fairly maintained. Stocks in all markets are light, and yet seem to be ample to supply the demand, which is quite moderate owing to the fact that tanners can make no money in manufacturing leather at prices now current for the raw material. We look for no material change during the next month on best grades, but stock which is not fresh and suitable for making into fancy colors should be bought cautiously. Country Hides—As predicted in our last circular prices are off. We think ¼c. per lb covers the decline, and we reduce quotations to that extent. Horse Hides—In sympathy with other raw stock the horse hide market tends downward slightly, but we conclude to continue former quotations, advising our buyers, however, to pass low-grade stock, except at a reduction of about 20c. per hide. Sheep Pelts—There is a little better feeling, and prices are fully maintained. Tallow—Market firm and steady. Bones—Only the best grades are in good demand at former quotations.

### Transparent Hides.

By means of a method just introduced in Germany, hides are rendered transparent and hornlike by heating the skin in oil, vaseline or fat, this without any previous tanning operations, the skin thus treated assuming a genuine horny structure, to which a glossy appearance is imparted by simple polishing; thickness is acquired by the material during the heating, the length of time required for the latter depending upon the structure and resistance of the substance in hand, and, this being done, the pressing, drying and polishing follow. The skin when passed through these processes is, as described by the Manufacturers' Gazette, almost transparent, may have any degree of toughness given it, and is capable of being shaped into any desired form and treated in any convenient manner to produce articles of commercial value. The fact of its being almost incombustible is of special importance, and the claim is made for it of advantages as a substitute for celluloid, horn and wire, also for replacing hard rubber in electrical work, being cheaper and more durable.

### Current Prices of Wool in Chicago.

SHEEP PELTS.—Domestic pelts, for wool fairly estimated, per lb, 23@25c.; domestic, G. S. shearlings, per piece, 10@25c.; Montana dry pelts, butchers' full woolled, per lb, 12@14c.; Montana dry pelts, Murrains, per lb, 11@13c.; Utah dry pelts, butchers' full woolled, per lb, 12@14c.; Utah dry pelts, Murrains, per lb, 11@13c.; Colorado and N. M. butchers full woolled, per lb, 11@13c.; Colorado and N. M., fair run average lot, per lb, 10@12c.; dry flint shearlings, per lb, 8@10c.

Angora goat hair, free of burra and of good length, 15@25c. per lb.

### Appraisers' Examiner of Hides Removed.

Carl W. H. Heinsius, examiner of hides and skins at the local Appraisers' stores, was removed on Saturday on charges by Appraiser Wakeman for lack of verification of merchandise. The Board of General Appraisers recently handed down numerous decisions sustaining various protests on importations of calfskins, which are entitled to free entry. The examiner has repeatedly classified them as sheepskins, upon which a duty is imposed.

### TRADE OF PORTO RICO.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued some valuable information concerning the trade of Puerto Rico. In our export trade with Puerto Rico, the item of meat products stands out conspicuously.

During the last five years, in fact, the average annual value of the meat exports, returned at \$662,576, was slightly larger than that of the exported breadstuffs, although in the preceding five years, 1888-1892, this was not the case. While the exportation of breadstuffs fell off during the decade, that of meat products increased, the average annual value for 1888-1892, as compared with the larger figures just quoted for 1893-1897, amounting to only \$604,678.

Among our meat exports to Puerto Rico hog products form the chief item. The average yearly export value for 1888-1892 was \$583,019, and for 1893-1897, \$636,633. Beef products were exported only in small quantities the value of the annual shipments averaging but \$4,432 in 1888-1892 and \$4,318 in 1893-1897. The exportation of meat products, other than hog or beef, amounted to \$17,227 a year during the former period and \$21,625 a year during the latter.

Of the various hog products exported from this country to Puerto Rico, lard and pickled pork are of leading importance. During the last five years the shipments of lard averaged 3,846,832 pounds a year, valued at \$273,200, and those of pickled pork 3,805,990 pounds a year, valued at \$252,247. Both of these items showed an increase during the decade, the average annual shipments for 1888-1892, as compared with the above figures for 1893-1897, amounting in the case of lard to 3,405,927 pounds, worth \$212,364, and in the case of pork to 3,277,047 pounds, worth \$220,906.

Under the head of beef products our leading export to Puerto Rico is salted or pickled beef. The average annual shipments of beef in this form amounted to 72,146 pounds, valued at \$3,587, in 1888-1892, but in 1893-1897 they fell to 57,862 pounds, valued at \$2,869. The exportation of canned beef was very small, amounting to only 1,917 pounds, worth \$167, in the former period, and 3,281 pounds, worth \$268, in the latter. Other kinds of cured beef than those already mentioned do not appear to have been imported during the decade, except in 1897, when a single item of 86,000 pounds, valued at \$4,055, was recorded.

Tallow was shipped to the extent of 9,955 pounds a year during 1888-1892, and 6,110 pounds a year during 1893-1897, the average annual value being \$678 for the former period, and \$370 for the latter.

Oleomargarine.—The only other meat product of any importance sent from this country to Puerto Rico is oleomargarine. The largest export of the decade occurred in 1895, amounting to 110,515 pounds, valued at \$13,540. In the following year, 1896, the quantity shipped fell to 18,440 pounds, worth \$1,738. In 1897 no shipments whatever were recorded. The average annual export for 1888-1892 was 48,568 pounds, with a value of \$5,541, and that for 1893-1897, 49,832 pounds, with a value of \$6,183.

### Tariff for Porto Rico.

The following are the approximate rates on the packinghouse articles of export from the United States into Porto Rico, as just authorized by the authorities at Washington:

Pork, lard and bacon, \$4.50 per 100 kilos; meats in brine, \$2.55 per 100 kilos; butter, \$6.75 per 100 kilos. These rates are about 10 per cent. less than those imposed before the war.

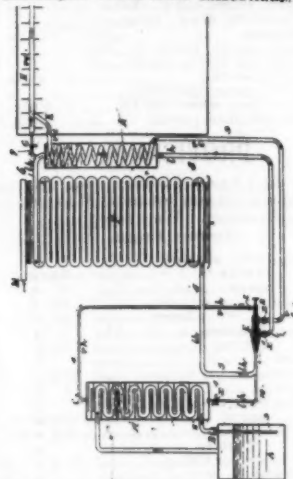


# Trade Chronicle

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

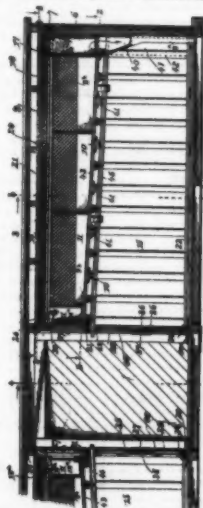
Patents and Trade-Marks Granted  
in Washington on August 2.

607,849. REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. WILLIAM HANCOCK.  
London, England. Filed Oct. 10, 1896. Serial No. 908,493. (No model.)



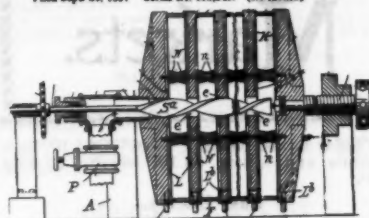
Claim.—1. In a refrigerating apparatus the combination of the vaporizer, the cooler, the expansion-coils, an injector, a connection between the vaporizer and the injector whereby the latter is operated by hot high-pressure vapor, a return connection from the injector to the vaporizer, a temperature-equalizer, a liquid-circuit including the injector, cooler and equalizer, means for delivering condensed refrigerant to the expansion-coils, and a connection including the equalizer between the expansion-coils and injector, the organization being such that the injector is operated by vapor at the high pressure of the generator and returns condensed liquid thereto and a circulation is maintained in the refrigerant-circuit, the expanded gas and liquid at high pressure being returned to the injector and then forced back into the circuit.

608,086. REFRIGERATOR-CAR. JOSEPH THOMAS and JACOB M. THOMAS, JR. Filed July 8, 1897. Serial No. 643,972. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a refrigerator-car, the combination with a car, of the removable side and end linings, the central longitudinal partition having a movable lower portion and dividing the car into compartments, ice pans or receptacles supported in the upper portions of the compartments, and the detachable transverse partition provided with doors communicating with the ice pans or receptacles and with the lower portions of the compartments, substantially as described.

607,929. FILTER-PRESS. JOHN H. HICKS, Louisville, Ky., assignor to the J. H. Turvey Drying Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 30, 1897. Serial No. 658,545. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a filter-press, in combination with centrally-apertured filter-plates, a clearing-blade penetrating the plates at such apertures, and suitable means for rotating said blade to clear the apertures.

2. In a filter-press, in combination with the centrally-apertured filter-plates and the induction-pipe in line with such central apertures; a clearing-blade extending through the apertures and out through the induction-pipe, said pipe having an angle and the blade having a stem extending out through the angle provided with a suitable stuffing-box, and means beyond the stuffing-box for rotating the blade.

3. In a filter-press, in combination with centrally-apertured filter-plates, a spiral blade extending through such central apertures, and means for rotating the blade.

4. In a filter-press, in combination with the channel filtering-plates, filtering fabric applied to the channel-faces of the plates with the threads of its web oblique to the channels.

31,826. REFRIGERATORS. MAIRIE MANUFACTURING CO. HANNOVER, N. H. Filed Sept. 9, 1897.

## KLONDIKE

Essential feature.—The word "Klonkide." Used since September 1, 1897.

608,466.—COMPOSITION FOR SHEEP DIPPING. Robert Mackill, Glasgow, Scotland. Filed July 27, 1897. Serial No. 646,125. (No specimens.) Claim.—An improved composition for sheep dipping and analogous purposes and formed by combining cresylic acid or cresol with nicotine from which the other constituents of tobacco have been separated as completely as possible.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE NORTH SHORE POULTRY FARM, of Kenilworth, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000, and these incorporators, Mabel K. Babcock, William N. Sturges and Carl R. Latham.

THE FULTON MARKET CO., of San Antonio, Texas, capital stock \$10,000, and following incorporators, J. E. Webb, W. Lemke and James Hennessy.

W. A. COYLE COTTON OIL MILL CO. has filed articles of incorporation. It will do business in Guthrie, Okla. Ter., and is capitalized at \$50,000. Directors, W. A. Coyle, W. A. Gray and J. R. Cottingham.

THE CENTENNIAL CATTLE CO. has been incorporated in Anaconda, Mont., by L. J. Price, A. F. Waldorf and Samuel Arndts. Capital, \$5,100.

T. D. & W. MARKET AND LIVE STOCK CO., \$5,000, Pueblo, Cal. Incorporators, W. E. Doyle, M. E. Doyle and Henry Wachtel.

THE BELTON TEX. OIL CO. has filed its charter for operating a cottonseed oil mill, with capital of \$50,000. Following are the names of the incorporators: T. W. Cochran, E. A. Black and N. K. Smith.

THE BARCLAY-WILSON LIVE STOCK CO. has been organized, with capital stock of \$10,000, with headquarters at Bell and Falls counties, Texas. The incorporators are W. A. Barclay, G. W. Barclay and G. Newton.

## BACON AND HAMS IN AUSTRALIA

The "Year Book of Australia" says in regard to bacon and hams that the extension of the dairy-farming industry has greatly stimulated the production of these products, the wash milk being utilized for the feeding of pigs. At present the business is principally conducted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, as shown:

	1895-96. Pounds.	1896-97. Pounds.
New South Wales . . . . .	5,250,717	5,303,763
Queensland . . . . .	4,941,512	5,008,726
Victoria . . . . .	6,060,699	8,359,300

Total . . . . . 16,252,928 18,671,789

No returns of bacon and ham production have been issued by the other colonies. The greater portion of the output consists of bacon, the general flavor of which is good, although considerable improvements have yet to be effected in the modes of curing and size of the flitches. The imports and exports during the past year are subjoined:

	Imports. Pounds.	Exports. Pounds.
New South Wales . . . . .	1,059,102	242,933
Queensland . . . . .	33,971	272,725
South Australia . . . . .	268,570	401,518
Tasmania . . . . .	1,222	62,196
Victoria . . . . .	37,118	1,734,459

Total . . . . . 1,399,983 2,713,831

The Western Australian figures are omitted, not being available. In 1895-96 the exports amounted to 1,445,955 lb.

## Feed-Water Heaters.

A large number of "National" feed-water heaters have been shipped lately by the National Pipe Bending Co., of New Haven, Conn. Shipments made during the past two months included 200 horse power to Bridgeport, Conn.; 40 to Philadelphia, 125 to Durango, Mexico; 150 to Bellows Falls, Vt.; 100 to Washington, D. C.; 400 to Camden, N. J.; 300 to Milwaukee, Wis.; 50 to Columbia, Pa.; 80 to Washington, Pa.; 150 to Wilson, N. C.; 300 to Providence, R. I., and 200 to Baltimore. Power plants of all kinds are represented in the list quoted.

## Death of Dr. Sturtevant.

Dr. Edward Lewis Sturtevant, of extensive reputation as an expert on scientific agriculture, and the founder of the New York Agricultural Experimental Station, died at Framingham, Mass., last Saturday morning. In his capacity of agricultural expert, he was connected with the United States Government for many years. He leaves a widow and five children. He settled in South Framingham, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits upon a liberal scale, and to the cultivation of favorite breeds of dairy cattle.

## TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

## DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years. IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

# New York Markets.

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake .....	10/	10/	\$0.19
Canned meats .....	12/6	90/	90 Pf.
Bacon .....	12/6	90/	90 Pf.
Lard, tcs .....	12/6	90/	90 Pf.
Lard (sm. pigs.) .....	17/6	98/	1.05 M.
Butter .....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow .....	10/	17/6	90 Pf.
Cottonseed oil, bbl. ....	3/	3/	90 Pf.
Beef, per lb. ....	3/6	4/	90 Pf.
Pork, per bbl. ....	2/	3/	3.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/4 d. a 2/6 d. Cork for orders, 2/9 a 3/ prompt. Market dull.

## LIVE CATTLE.

### Weekly receipts:

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	3,782	3	1,614	35,302	8,431
Sixtieth St. ....	2,342	109	6,600	3,940	336
Fortieth St. ....					14,910
Hoboken .....	2,714	49	68	3,240	
Lehigh Val. E. R. ....	2,603				3,575
Scattering .....			118	92	

Totals .....	11,341	146	8,400	42,574	27,252
Totals last week .....	10,000	191	8,582	48,078	27,309

### Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef
Nelson Morris .....			4,920
Swift and Company .....			2,331
J. Shamburg & Son .....	852		
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger .....	652		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd. ....	1,120		
Hill & Sons .....	400		
Pritchard, Moore & Co. ....	180		
Eppstein & Sanders .....	140		
D. G. Culver .....	58		
G. F. Lough & Co. ....	18		
J. H. Wilkerson .....		38	

Total shipments .....	3,887	38	7,351
Total shipments last week .....	2,489	15	4,417
Boston .....	2,335	461	15,638
Baltimore .....	1,398		1,437
Phila'da. ....			1,108
Newport News .....	700		
Montreal .....	3,995	1,100	
To London .....	3,825	1,044	
To Liverpool .....	8,308	401	20,434
To Glasgow .....	1,302		
To Bristol .....	532		
To Manchester .....	370	86	
To Cardiff .....	292		
To Hull .....	220		
To Bermuda and West Indies .....	73	35	

Totals to all ports .....	11,812	1,536	25,434
" " last week .....	9,425	1,142	15,772

### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers .....	5 10 a 5 30
Medium to fair native steers .....	4 70 a 5 00
Common native steers .....	4 40 a 4 65
Stags and Oxen .....	3 70 a 4 60
Bulls and dry cows .....	1 70 a 3 75
Good to prime native steers one year ago .....	4 90 a 5 15

## LIVE CALVES.

The demand being fairly good and with light receipts is the cause of the advance in the market this week. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb. ....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
" " common to good, per lb. ....	5 a 6
Live Calves, Modac. ....	4 a 4 1/2

## LIVE HOGS.

The market is still very quiet, prices ruling easier. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme .....	4 40 a 4 50
Hogs, heavy .....	4 40 a 4 50
Hogs, light to medium .....	4 a 4 50
Pigs .....	4 a 4 70
Roughs .....	3 45 a 3 50

### Chicago.

Union Stockyards—Market opened slow, weak; now strong to shade higher; light hogs, \$3.55@3.87 1/2; mixed packers, \$3.60@3.90; heavy shipping grades, \$3.55@3.95; rough packing grades, \$3.60@3.70. Hogs closed steady; packers bought 15,400; shippers bought 5,000; left over, 2,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 16,000.

### Cincinnati.

Hogs—Market active and strong at \$3.15@3.90.

### East Buffalo.

Hogs—Eighteen cars on sale; market lower; Yorkers, \$4.05; grassy lots, \$4; pigs, good,

\$3.95@4; mixed packers, \$4.07 1/2@4.10; best mediums and heavy, \$4.10; roughs, \$3.45@3.60.

### East Liberty.

Hogs slow; best Yorkers and medium weights, \$4@4.05; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.90@3.95; pigs, \$3.80@3.95; heavy weights, \$4.

### Indianapolis.

Hogs steady at \$3.75@3.87.

### Milwaukee.

Hogs—Packers, \$3.60@3.75; mixed, \$3.75@3.80; light, \$3.60@3.80; heavy, \$3.70@3.85.

### Peoria.

Live Hogs—Market steady and active; light, \$3.60@3.77 1/2; medium, \$3.65@3.80; heavy, \$3.70@3.85; rough, \$3.35@3.50.

### St. Louis.

Hogs 5c. lower; Yorkers, \$3.70@3.75; packers, \$3.60@3.80; butchers', \$3.75@3.85.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With light receipts and a fair demand prices advanced fully 1/2c. on lambs, sheep remaining steady. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice Southern, per lb. ....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
" " Southern, medium, per lb. ....	5 1/2 a 6 1/4
Live sheep .....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
" common to medium .....	3 a 4

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens in liberal supply and weak. Fowls in fair demand and steady, and roosters show no change. Turkeys quiet and unchanged. Ducks continue in large accumulation and very weak. Geese barely steady. We quote:

Spring chickens, near-by, Western, per lb. ....	12 a 13
" Southern .....	11 a 11 1/2
Fowls, per lb. ....	10 1/2 a 10 3/4
Roosters, per lb. ....	8 a 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb. ....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Ducks, Western, per pair .....	50 a 75
Geese, Western, per pair .....	90 a 1 40
Pigeons, per pair .....	25 a 30

## DRESSED BEEF.

There has been a fairly good demand for beef this week, prices remaining about steady. Texans lower. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy .....	8 a 8 1/2
" " light .....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Native .....	7 1/2 a 8
Choice Western, heavy .....	7 1/2 a 8
" " light .....	7 1/2 a 8
Good to prime Westerns .....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair Texan .....	7 a 7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers .....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Common to fair Heifers .....	7 a 7 1/2
Choice Cows .....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows .....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags .....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Oxen and Stags .....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls .....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2

## DRESSED CALVES.

The market continues slow and draggy, but prices have advanced fully 1c. per lb. owing to the very light receipts of calves. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime .....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" " common to good .....	9 a 9 1/2
" Country dressed, prime .....	8 1/2 a 9
" " fair to good .....	7 1/2 a 8
" " common to fair .....	6 a 7
Buttermilks .....	6 a 6 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

The market still continues very quiet and dull, and prices declined fully 1/2c. per lb. We quote:

Hogs, heavy .....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Hogs, 150 lbs. ....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs. ....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Pigs .....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Country dressed .....	4 a 4 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has shown no change whatever, and prices remain the same. We quote:

Good to choice lambs .....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Common to medium lambs .....	7 a 8 1/2
Good to prime sheep .....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to medium .....	6 1/2 a 7

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 3,438 packages; previous six days, 3,635 packages. Supplies continue moderate of Western dressed poultry, though chickens are more plenty than fowls. General demand lacks snap, but the comparatively moderate supplies of fowls, both here and to come, holds the market in a firm position. Really fancy large chickens are not plenty and hold fairly steady, but most of the Western chickens continue to be mixed with small and medium size, and average grades sell slowly. Long Island spring ducks plenty and slow. Eastern ducks also slow. Western ducks neglected. Prime old turkeys in fair request and firm. Squabs plenty and slow. We quote:

Turkeys, Western, per lb. ....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Chickens, Phila., choice, per lb. ....	16 a 17
" " poor to fair .....	11 a 14
" Western, dry-picked .....	13
" " scalded, per lb. ....	12
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime .....	11
" Western, prime, dry-p., choice .....	11
" Southwestern, dry-p., prime .....	10 1/2
Old Cocks, Western .....	6 1/2
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb. ....	10 1/2
" Long Island, spring, per lb. ....	10 1/2
" Western, spring .....	3 1/2 a 7 1/2
Geese, Eastern, spring, per lb. ....	16 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz. ....	2 00 a 2 25
" small and poor, per doz. ....	1 25 a 1 50

## PROVISIONS.

The demand has been very slow this week and prices remain unchanged. Western pork loins a shade easier. We quote:

### (JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average .....	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 " .....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " heavy .....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light .....	6 1/2 a 7
" " heavy .....	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless .....	9 a 9 1/2
" (rib in) .....	8 1/2 a 9
Dried beef sets .....	15 a 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb. ....	15 1/2 a 16
" " shoulders .....	8 a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light .....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" " heavy .....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Fresh pork loins, City .....	8 1/2 a 9
" " Western .....	8 a 8 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl. ....	24 00 a 25 00
Beef hams, in sets .....	22 00

## LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending Aug. 5:

Pure refined lards for Europe .....	5 90 a 5 75
" " South America .....	6 40 a 6 15
" " Brazil (kegs) .....	7 50 a 7 25
Compounds—Domestic .....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
" Export .....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Prime Western lards .....	5 55 a 5 50
" City lards .....	5 25 a 5 15
" lard stearine .....	6 50 a 6 1/2
" oleo .....	5 00

## FISH.

Cod, heads off .....	5 a 6
" " heads on .....	2 a 2 1/2
Halibut, White .....	10 a 11
" " Grey .....	6 a 8
Striped bass .....	10 a 12
Bluefish, live .....	3 a 5
Eels, skinned .....	8 a 10
" " skin on .....	2 a 3
White perch .....	3 a 5
Flounders .....	3 a 5
Salmon, Western .....	18 a 20
" Eastern .....	
Smelts, Kennebec .....	
" " Scotia, frozen .....	
Lobsters, large .....	12 1/2 a 15
" " medium .....	8 a 10
Herrings .....	1 a 2
Red snappers .....	18 a 20
Mackerel Spanish, live .....	18 a 20
" " fresh .....	20 a 23
Shad, bucks .....	
Shad, roes .....	
Scallops .....	
Soft crabs .....	5 a 50
Porties .....	3 a 4
Weakfish .....	3 1/2 a 4
Sea bass .....	6 a 8
White fish .....	
Pompano .....	3 a 4
Haddock .....	15 a 20
King fish, live .....	
" frozen .....	
Ciscoes .....	75 a 90
Prawn .....	
Sea trout .....	
Sheephead .....	

## GAME.

The season being over for game, we suspend for the time quotations.

## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 40,711 packages; previous six days, 46,782 packages. The general condition of the market is about the same. Business on the whole is rather quiet,



a good many buyers having secured some stock ahead of their requirements, but the lighter demand is largely offset by a further shortening up of fresh supplies, and the situation remains apparently healthy. The great bulk of the creamery butter from all sections is more or less defective in flavor and body, and the offerings of strictly extra quality are light. Not much call just now for State dairy. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extra, per lb.	19 1/2	a 19 1/2
" " firsts	18	a 19
" " seconds	16 1/2	a 17
" " thirds	15	a 16
" State extras	19	a 19
" " firsts	17 1/2	a 18 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	15	a 17
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy	17 1/2	a 17 1/2
" " firsts	16	a 16 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	13 1/2	a 15 1/2
" " tins	13 1/2	a 15 1/2
Western, dairy, finest	15 1/2	a 15 1/2
" " second to first	12 1/2	a 14 1/2
" " imitation creamery, extra	16	a 16
" " firsts	14 1/2	a 15
" " seconds	13 1/2	a 14
" " factory, extra	14 1/2	a 14 1/2
" " firsts	14	a 14
" " seconds	13	a 13 1/2
" " lower grades	11 1/2	a 12 1/2

### CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 37,505 boxes; previous six days, 39,102 boxes. With an almost entire absence of demand from either exporters or home trade dealers the market for large full cream cheese is nominal with the outlook uncertain. Small size cheese not in large supply, and fancy grades held about steady. Skims easier on large. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.		
State, full cream, large colored, fancy	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
" " large, colored, choice	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
" " large, white, fancy	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
" " large, white, choice	7 1/2	a 7 1/2
" " large, good to prime	7	a 7 1/2
" " large, common to fair	6 1/2	a 6 1/2
" " small, colored, fancy	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
" " small, white	8 1/2	a 8 1/2
" " small, good to prime	7 1/2	a 8
" " common to fair	6 1/2	a 7 1/2
" " light skims, small choice	6 1/2	a 7
" " part skims, small choice	6	a 6 1/2
" " large choice	5 1/2	a 5 1/2
" " good to prime	5	a 5 1/2
" " common to fair	2 1/2	a 3 1/2
" full skims	2 1/2	a 2 1/2

### EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 45,797 cases; previous six days, 45,880 cases. The market continues in a very discouraging condition, with quality, if possible to be so, even worse than it has been, and losses heavier. The bulk of receipts net little results when sold by the case at case count. Refrigerator eggs are working out in some channels that can use a grade a trifle under the finest, but the weather is too unfavorable to admit of urging sales on the open market. Prime candled dirties sell fairly at steady prices, but uncandled dirties and Western packed checks have to sell at low and irregular figures. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz.	15	a 16
Western, best, loss off	15	a 15
" " fair to good	13 1/2	a 14 1/2
" " and South., fair to good, 30-doz. case	2 65	a 3 10
Southwestern, poor to fair, per 30-doz. case	2 65	a 3 10
Dirty, closely candled, 30-doz. case	2 65	a 2 90
" avg. lots	2 05	a 2 80
Cracks	1 25	a 2 35

### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 60c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 60c a pair
" " Beef	15 a 25c a pair
Calves' livers	8 to 10c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	2 to 3c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 to 14c a lb
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton.	a \$60
80 " " " " " "	a 50
41 " flat " " " "	a 34
90 " thigh " " " "	a 90
70 to 80 lbs. thigh " " " "	70 a 80

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Shop bones (per cwt.)	30 a 30

### SHEEPSKINS.

The market remains about steady and the following prices will hold good until Sept. 1:

Sheepskins, native	75 a 80
Spring Lambskins, native	85 a 85
Shearlings	85 a 85

### GREEN CALFSKINS.

There is no change in the market this week, prices remaining the same. We quote:

No. 1 Skins	17
No. 2 Skins	15
Buttermilk Skins	15
Cut Buttermilk Skins	2 25
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 12 lbs. and over	2 10
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over	2 05
No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1 65
No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1 65
Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1 30
Cut Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1 10
Branded Kips	9
Branded Skins, per lb.	9

### SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	60
" " " " " " " "	30 00
" " " " " " " "	60
" " " " " " " "	28
" " " " " " " "	40
Hog, American, tcs, per lb.	10
" " " " " " " "	12
" " " " " " " "	12
" " " " " " " "	12
Beef guts, rounder, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	14
" " " " " " " "	13
" " " " " " " "	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
" " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " "	6 1/2
" " " " " " " "	4
" " " " " " " "	48
" " " " " " " "	47
" " " " " " " "	7
" " " " " " " "	8
" " " " " " " "	2 3
Russian rings	12 a 20

### SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	10 1/2	11
" " White	17 1/2	18 1/2
" " Penang, White	15	16 1/2
" " Red Zanzibar	15	16
" " Shot	10	10
Allspice	10 1/2	11 1/2
Coriander	3	5
Cloves	11	15
Mace	45	60
Nutmegs, 110c	45	48
Ginger, Jamaica	18	20
" " African	7	10
Sage Leaf	7	9
" " Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

### SALTPETRE.

Crude	5	a 6 1/2
Refined—Granulated	6	a 6 1/2
Crystals	6	a 6 1/2
Powdered	6 1/2	a 7

### THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has remained about the same this week, prices being about steady. Sulphate ammonia (spot) advanced a trifle owing to the scarcity in England; other ammoniates easier in tone. Several parcels of Western high-grade blood reported sold for export. We quote:

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$21 00	a 21 50
" " raw, per ton	23 00	a 24 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	1 60	a 1 52 1/2
" " to arrive	1 50	a 1 55
Bone black, spent, per ton	14 00	a 16 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	1 67 1/2	a 1 72 1/2
Dried blood, West., high gr. fine ground	1 82 1/2	a 1 87 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	18 75	a 16 25
" " 8 and 30 " " "	13 75	a 14 50
" " 7 and 30 " " "	18 00	a 13 50
" " 8 and 33 " " "	12 00	a 12 50
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	1 75	a 1 80
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b.		a 10 00
Fish scrap, dried	18 50	a 19 00

Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2 47 1/2	a 2 50
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2 47 1/2	a 2 50
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2 35	a 2 40
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	5 50	a 5 60
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	2 90	a 3 00
The same dried	3 50	a 3 60

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8 80	a 9 05
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9 60	a 10 65
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00	a 7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 78	a 1 85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex store	1 83	a 1 90

Double manure salt (18 1/2 per cent. less than 3 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 49 per cent.)	1 03	a 1 15
The same, spot	1 08	a 1 20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 90 1/2	a 2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit S. P.	36 1/2	a 37 1/2

William L. Ferris, 15-25 Whitehall street, quotes:

Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c.	16 25	a 17 00
" " 8 and 20 " "	14 75	a 16 00
" " 7 and 30 " "	14 00	a 14 75
" " 6 and 35 " "	12 50	a 13 25

### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

The market for ammoniates has been quiet and weak during July, but prices do not show much decline. The Southern demand has proved sufficient to take the offerings of Western tankage and blood. Sales of menhaden fish product have been liberal at quotation. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$14 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$16 f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15, \$15.50 f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.45 to \$1.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$1.70 and 10 c. i. f. Baltimore; dry fish, \$18 to \$18.50 f. o. b. factory; acid fish, \$1.65 per unit f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign), \$2.45 to \$2.50 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas sulphate, \$2.37 1/2 to \$2.40 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

### THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	15c
1	16c
IX moulding	15c
IX	14 1/2c
1 1/2	14c
1 1/4	13 1/2c
1 1/2	13 1/2c
1 1/4	13c
1 1/2	12 1/2c
1 1/4	11c
1 1/2	9 1/2c
1 1/4	8 1/2c
2	7 1/2c

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

71 per cent. Caustic Soda	1.50 to 1.60 for 60 p. c.
76 " " " "	1.60 to 1.70 for 60 per cent.
60 " " " "	1.60 per 100 lbs.
98 " Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 cts. lb.	
Sal Soda	65 cts. per 100 lbs.
Carbonate of Potash	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cts. lb.
Caustic Potash	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Borax	7 1/2 cts. lb.
Talc	1 1/2 cts. lb.
Palm Oil	4 1/2 to 5 cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	37 cts. gallon.
" " " "	4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	65 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocoon Oil	5 1/2 to 6 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocoon Oil	5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cts. lb.
Red Oil	3 1/2 to 4 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Soap Stock	1 ct. lb.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 280 lb.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Mr. Theodore Bacharach and S. J. Loeb, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were visitors on 'Change this week.

The Indian contract for lard, barreled beef and some canned meats has been awarded to the Western Meat Co.

**ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF**  
**and PROVISION CO.,**  
**Packers of Beef and Pork.**

GENERAL OFFICE:  
3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:  
West Washington Market, NEW YORK.  
201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc. Casings Our Specialty.

# Retail Department.

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

## EDITORIAL.

### IMPURE MEAT SOLD—INSPECTION NEEDED.

Government inspection of meat, fish, and all food products is a duty, and hence is proper. The same reasons which make the city or general government feel that inspection is necessary for the safety of the health of the people should spur the same authorities to see that the food which is condemned should be absolutely destroyed. The fact that impure—a plainer word would be "rotten"—fish and meats are shipped from, say, New York, to interior places and, there, sold for human consumption shows that either this stuff has not been inspected at all; inspected inadequately; or it has by some laxity, reached the market elsewhere. The object of inspection is not to classify foods, or to grade them, but to specify which are fit for food, and those which are not. A piece of rotten meat may come from a perfectly healthy cow, but in its decomposing or putrid state it is viler for food than from an infected cow. Recently we were creditably informed that some fish was shipped from New York City and sold in Connecticut markets. This fish bore no sign of an inspector's tag, and it was very unsound. The cheaper price for it sent it into the homes to taint the life blood there. Outside of the vital question of health, marketmen have a right to protest against such competing stuff. We are not hitting at any particular official, because the officials themselves may have been evaded. We simply wish to state the matter, call attention to it, and to protest. It seems that when stuff is condemned it should be tagged as such, the quantity stated to the crematory officer, and the party owning the stock be required to deliver that quantity on that day for reduction. To allow a subsequent sale even for fertilizer or other commercial purposes is but to open the door for trickery, and for a defeat of the purposes of inspection. Fish is not the only tainted culprit which has gone elsewhere untaged. In these same markets, beef has found its way. Punishment for a single offense of this kind does not have the same salutary effect on trade, it is careful inspection and so careful a watch on condemned stuff as to make a certainty of its being destroyed after being condemned by the inspector. Some of this kind of meat has also gone out of New York into other cities, and much of it is being hawked among the poorer residences by meat peddlers at a cheap price. Some people do not care how they sell things, just so they sell them, and their cohorts with the street wagon do not care how degenerated their meat is, just so it un-

dersells the legitimate butcher, and the woman housekeeper buys it. We believe that all of this underwork is due to tricksters, and that no one of the legitimate slaughterers or packers has anything to do with it. Condemn the meat, be sure all that is slaughtered is properly inspected, and then see that the condemned stuff is promptly reduced to ashes. In Australia no market or cart can handle an uncured fish which is longer than 24 hours out of the water. Even in ice fish undergo a change. Throughout the Antipodes all meat is slaughtered at one general abattoir in each city, under inspection. The meat of any market is subject to seizure on complaint of its state by a customer at any time after it has been passed into the cooler, even though it was in the first instance passed as "fit." The Government recognizes that meat is mortal and that a food inspector's certificate does not give it immortality and immunity from decay under certain conditions of time, temperature, and carelessness.

The marketman has no more right to sell tainted stuff to the customer than the slaughterer has to vend it to the shopman; the intent of the act of inspection being to get the meat into the mouth of the customer in a healthy state. For this reason the street meat peddler who sells in the sun and impure air is a dangerous distributor and should be rigorously prohibited. The general government unconsciously recognizes this fact in its former efforts and present requirements for keeping meats fresh in hot weather without a refrigerator. The Commissary Department was forced to bury or burn 150,000 pounds of meats in Florida last week after the stuff had been duly delivered, and, we presume, formally inspected.

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The summer season is the convention season for the retail marketman. He goes out then to take a vacation, to enjoy himself and to talk over matters with his similarly affected brother. He is thawed out from cold, early winter morning marketing, and general shop freezes. He has shorter hours, and just now when beef is so high, it is a sort of relief to him when his customers go away to some resort to eat country truck, and relieve him from running that much of his business at a summer loss. Anyhow, he meets in convention, and thus tries to help himself and his fellow craftsmen into a better trade position for the next year. While the several local and State associations keep the wheel moving some of the general machinery needs overhauling once a year, and the national mind should get together to receive the results from

local bodies, to sift these, strengthen the weak places and give out a concert plan which can be pursued all over the country. In the last twelve months important developments have taken place, and the National Association will be called upon to formulate some uniform scheme in connection with them. The association will also take up the question of bisecting itself; cutting itself into two separate bodies and forming an Eastern and a Western association. If general, uniform action is necessary there should be some sort of national body, and we suggest that, in case the association carves itself in two, that a Supreme Council be formed from the two bodies. Let it be small, but national, and to act, like the Supreme Court of the United States, as a high court of appeal. This body can consist of the president of each State association, or, if that imposes too much work upon this officer, of one member from each State having representation in the Eastern and Western associations, and ex-officio the presidents of the two general associations. This National Supreme Council could have such final authority as the general consent would desire to clothe it with. Looking squarely at this bisecting idea, with the Supreme Council idea on top, it is about the biggest and the most important matter before the convention of the National Association of Retail Butchers' and Grocers' which meets next week in New Haven, Conn. There are other grave matters which will make this convention a notable one.

### A NEW HOP STEAK.

Mr. C. O'Sullivan, the chief chemist at Bass' brewery, Denver, Col., has also found that malt and hops are but another name for beef. We published sometime ago the fact of the discovery of a kind of beef extract which could be produced from the residue of the malt tank of a brewery. Now Mr. O'Sullivan has found out that a food product resembling ordinary meat, and tasting like it, can be made from malt, hops, and vegetable assistants. Next we will look for a barrel of beer, and a case of compressed steaks to come from the same brewery. It seems that science is being cajoled and subsidized to produce fortunes out of the refuse of things which already yield good dividends. Wastes which were once a dead loss are now big, profitable gains. The business man of the future may soon be willing to run his establishment on what he can clear out of his waste. A lot of old business men are at present looking into the gutters and scratching themselves bald because science didn't wake up in time to save what they have lost in those gutters these many past years.

### Butter and Vegetables Enemies in a Cooler.

Almost any one will place fruit, meat, vegetables and butter in the same refrigerator or cooler, and when the butter comes out inferior to the quality formerly bought, about every honest person will blame and discredit the dairy for putting up such an inferior article for such a superior price. The present supply of butter comes from the fine green grass and is rich in flavor and oil, but one harmless looking small cantaloupe will spoil a whole refrigerator full of butter in a single day, and give it poor flavor.



## Trade News and Hints

### MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION VERSUS ICE.

(Specially written for The National Provisioner.)  
No. II.

There are in general use at the present day two types of ammonia machines. One is the absorption system, having a continuous process; and also an intermittent process. The latter is used chiefly for small installations. Both of these processes require heat to be applied directly to the ammonia still or generator, necessitating the use of a boiler plant in the larger or continuous process, and direct heat in the intermittent process. The latter system is generally adopted for very small plants.

The absorption system is one that requires very careful watching and manipulation in both cases, and although there are a few of the intermittent absorption machines in successful operation, they are not a great success generally amongst the users of small units of refrigeration.

Of the ammonia compression system there are two types of compressors; one, the single acting compressor, and the other the double acting. The former seems to find favor with the small ice machine builders, on account of the simplicity of construction and general efficiency.

In the single acting compressor there is but one piston clearance to be taken care of, and as the clearance should be just sufficient to prevent the touching of the piston on compressor head, two clearances to be taken care of will not allow in the construction of machine such a small amount of clearance necessary to give a high efficiency. Consequently the efficiency of small double acting compressors is never as high as a well constructed single acting machine.

As an example we will say that if we have a compressor 5-inch bore by 10-inch stroke, with a double clearance of one-tenth of an inch, assuming the condensing pressure to stand at 150 pounds to the square inch, and a back or suction pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch, the remaining gas in the clearance of one-tenth of an inch, will have to expand ten times in order to reduce the remaining gas in this clearance from 150 pounds pressure to 15 pounds pressure, before it can draw in the expanding gas on the suction stroke of the machine. Roughly estimating, this would show a loss of efficiency of 20 per cent.

Both styles of machines are built horizontal and vertical. From a mechanical standpoint, the vertical machine is the most satisfactory,

as the suction and discharge valves seat more rapidly and accurately, as the friction of the valve spindle in a horizontal compressor is greater, and the wear consequently more.

When the valve stems are worn to any degree, the accuracy of the seating of the valves is very doubtful. We find amongst a number of the builders of small ice machines a great tendency to cheapen their product by means of shortening the stroke of the compressors, skimping down the amount of pipe in condenser coil and also in the freezing coil, and possibly using a compressor of somewhat larger capacity to do the work, and evaporate the gases at a low back pressure or tension, which is not an economical way of producing the best results, and tells in the long run in power on the outlays of the purchaser.

Ammonia compressors that work with about ten expansions show the best all round results, as far as economy and power are concerned. That is, the back pressure should range from 15 to 25 pounds. A compressor with a large bore and short stroke has proportionately a far greater percentage of clearance than a long stroke compressor. This clearance naturally reduces the efficiency of the apparatus to a great degree.

The most efficient compressors of the small types show that the stroke is nearly twice the bore, or, in other words, if the bore were 5 inches the stroke should be nearly 10 inches.

In selecting a suitable refrigerating machine, there are many points that must not be lost sight of. Machines running from, say one-half ton up to 4, 5 or 6 tons, hardly warrant (unless in the larger sizes) the expense of a machinist or engineer to operate and care for them, and, therefore, the refrigerating machine should be as nearly automatic as possible in manipulation and lubrication, so that a single visit in the morning and at night for a few moments will suffice to make any readjustment on the expansion valves or for the filling or adjustment of the lubricators. Machines of this class are narrowed down to a few.

The wearing parts of a machine which is running at the normal speed are naturally larger than they are in a machine the compressors of which have to run 50 or 75 per cent. faster in order to compress the same volume of gas; consequently, it is as simple as twice two are four that the wear and tear is going to be far greater in the machine which has to run at the higher speed.

Another point of vital importance is the ammonia condenser, and this should be of very ample proportions, in order to reduce the condensing pressure to its lowest possible point. High condenser pressure means money out of the pocket of the purchaser in paying for extra power to operate the machine when the condenser pressures are high, as well as expense in the use of an unnecessary amount of water.

The liquid receiver should be of ample proportions. The proportional leakage of ammonia in small machines is a good deal in ex-

cess of that in the larger refrigerating machines, which have skilled attendants night and day to watch very closely for all leakage from piston rods or main shaft boxes, the large receiver in the small machine obviating the necessity of recharging the machine very often with ammonia. For comparison, this is somewhat similar to a refrigerator with a small or a large ice bunker.

(To be Continued.)



The fourth annual picnic and games of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, which is composed of employees of the Harlem Packing House, will, as we announced last week, take place on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Aug. 10, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park Casino, Second avenue and 126th street. Through the kindness of Mr. Richard Webber, the proprietor of the big establishment, handsome prizes consisting of gold and silver jewelry and tableware have been donated, and will be presented at the evening session to the successful competitors by Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington. The games consist of a 100 yards, one-quarter mile, one-half mile and novice races, high and broad jump, and a tug-of-war between representatives of Ireland and Germany. As several prominent athletes are on the rolls of this organization, good time and good performances may be expected in each event. The officers of this society consist of: Honorary president, Richard Webber; president, Jacob Berrian; vice-president, Philip C. Steinacker; treasurer, James Y. Allen; financial secretary, William O. Starr; recording secretary, Thomas J. Metz; corresponding secretary, John J. Moore. And as they are all well up in the ways of the "400," any one who attends this picnic and will make himself acquainted with any of the within mentioned gentlemen, can be sure of a good time, as the reporters of this paper can vouch for it.

\*\* Chris Rippel sued his brother butcher at Pittsburg, Pa., for \$2,000 damages. He bought Campbell out with the understanding that he would not go into the business again in the same neighborhood. Campbell became manager of a nearby concern and now has Rippel's money and his customers, too.



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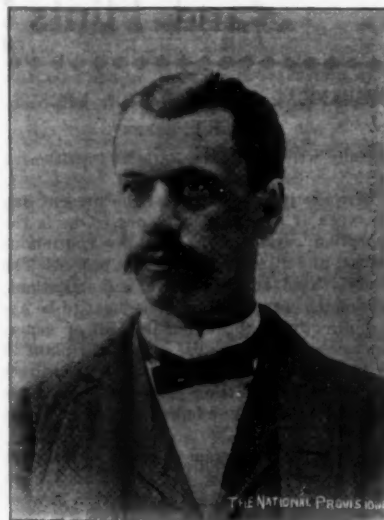
## NATIONAL CONVENTION AT NEW HAVEN.

The eye of marketmen is now turned to New Haven, Conn. The forthcoming convention of the National Association of Retail Butchers will open in that historic city next Tuesday morning. There are about twenty States represented in the association. The convention at Springfield had before it the shadow of the breaking of the association in two. Besides this question there will be other weighty questions before this convention, which have not been before another. We intimate this so that those delegates who can possibly do so should attend. There is a new evil creeping up before the marketmen which will have to be checked, or killed. We understand that the convention at Springfield decided that proxies should not exist as a voting element. If you desire your vote to count for your association, you must be pres-

### James Franklin.

Alderman James Franklin, who represents the Twentieth Ward in the City Council of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, on February 6, 1848. His father, who was a participant in the Chartist agitation in England in 1848, was forced to expatriate himself with many others and came to this country, locating himself in Buffalo. His family remained in England, but joined him some time later in his new home. He remained in the city for some years, and finally located himself in Cattaraugus county, where he remained for a year, returning afterwards to Buffalo, where he engaged in business. His son James attended School No. 25 in Buffalo until he was ten years old, when he went to work with his father. In 1868, at the age of twenty years,

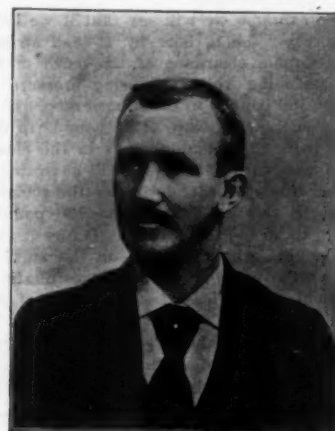
and is a member of various other committees of the Council. A man of genial temperament, he is prominent in social organizations, and is a member of the Order of Red Men,



SECRETARY FRANK SNOUFFER.

Toterra Tribe; Royal Arcanum, Fillmore Council; Elks, Lodge 23; Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Audubon Shooting Club, and others. In sporting circles he is well known, being president and owner of the Buffalo Baseball Club.

He was married in 1880 to Miss Anna P., daughter of Mr. John A. Seymour, a well known citizen of Buffalo, whose father was the first white settler in Wyoming County. He resides at 222 Prospect avenue, and notwithstanding his numerous social connections, finds time to indulge his love of domesticity in the bosom of his family. Alderman Franklin has been successful in all things, giving his whole might to whatever he takes in hand, and what is unusual in a man of his geniality, he has never used intoxicants in his life.



TREASURER F. J. WALLACE.

### National Secretary Frank Snouffer.

Frank Snouffer, secretary of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association of the United States, was born on a farm about thirteen miles from Baltimore, Md., on April 22, 1862. Two years later his parents moved to Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he has lived ever since. His education was secured in the Cedar Rapids public schools. He has supported himself since he was twelve years old, at which age he commenced working half a day in a newspaper office and half a day in a butcher's shop. All told he had twenty-two years experience with the Cedar Rapids



PRESIDENT JAMES FRANKLIN.

ent to cast it in person. The old evil of a man walking in with twenty other men in his pocket and voting the lot was an irritating one. A man may obtain a proxy while he is under one conviction. His conviction might be changed by argument or by circumstances; then he changes the minds of twenty other men simply by voting them with himself. Pairing is bad enough, but the proxy is worse. Besides, to make each vote personally secure a larger attendance, and thereby keeps the interest alive.

The sessions of the National Convention of the National Association of Retail Butchers, which meets in New Haven, Conn., will be held in the Insurance Building in the rooms of the Retail Butchers Association of New Haven. The convention opens at 10 a. m. Tuesday 9th inst. The committee was disappointed in not being able to get the other hall which was much larger.

The banquet will be held at Lighthouse Point, Moasis Cove, on Thursday.

he started in business for himself as a butcher, first opening on Michigan street, where he remained for about ten years, afterwards removing to his present location, 329-331 Niagara street, where he has in nineteen years built up an extensive trade. Successful in business, his proved worth made him of mark in the community, and, in 1888, he was elected Alderman for what was then the Ninth Ward, now the Twentieth. That he did his duty to his constituents is proven by the fact that he was re-elected by large majorities in 1890, 1892, 1894 and in 1897—his term expiring Dec. 31, 1899. He was president of the Council in 1893, and 1894. In 1891 he was the Republican nominee for Comptroller of the city, but was defeated by the Democratic wave of that year. He is chairman of the Committee on Claims



Daily Republican, two of which was as news-boy, gradually working himself up until he secured an editorial position. He entered actively into the butcher business in 1892 by taking an interest in a meat market, even-

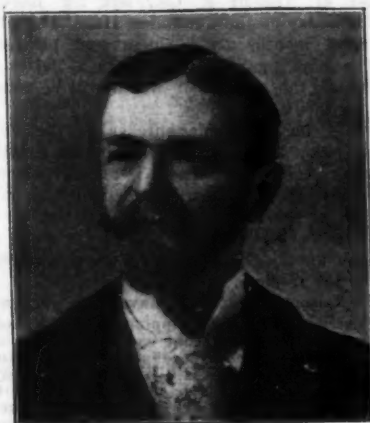


**JAMES CALLANAN,**  
First Vice-President.

tually devoting his whole time to it. He became connected with the association in 1895, when the State association was first organized in Cedar Rapids, and was made secretary of both the State association and the Cedar Rapids association. He was elected a delegate to the National Convention held in Buffalo that year, and at the convention was elected second vice-president of the National Association. The following year, 1896, at the convention held in Denver, he was elected secretary, and was re-elected last year at the Springfield, Mass., national convention. Mr. Snouffer has made a splendid record for himself in his present official position. No one has the interests of butcherdom more at heart, and no one could have done more to make the association the power it is in the trade. He is a candidate for re-election at the forthcoming convention at New Haven, Conn., next week, and there seems every reason to hope that his good work will again be endorsed by the convention electing him to succeed himself.

**F. J. Wallace—Meriden, Conn.,**  
National Treasurer.

Mr. F. J. Wallace, the national treasurer of the association, is a young man of large



**ALDERMAN G. F. KELLOGG,**  
National Trustee.

experience. His broadness and executive ability at once strike one. He has been prominent in association work for some years,

though life seems not to have routed any lines in his face. When the marketmen of the "Nutmeg" State began to agitate for their rights Mr. Wallace at once came to the front by force of sheer worth and ability. He was elected sixth president of the Connecticut State Association, and in spite of the fact that his State would have a national officer in Vice-President Stillman, and the whole country offered a field from which to pick, he was elected treasurer of the National Association. The official report at New Haven next week will show how wise was that choice. Mr. Wallace is a gentleman of quiet, pleasing habits. The choice was a very happy one.

#### **Vice-President James Callanan.**

Vice-President James Callanan, of Springfield, Mass., is from the City of Guns, and he is a pretty big gun himself. Not only has his influence and earnestness been felt in Springfield, but all over the country. He was president of the Springfield association when the National Association met there in 1897. The memory of that time still haunts those who enjoyed the hospitality of the local body, and the memory of President Callanan's work so lingered with the solons of the national delegates that he was elected first vice-president of the National Association last year. He is a very able man, and his advice is much courted by those who steer the destinies of the national as well as the local organizations of marketmen.



**IRA W. STILLMAN,**  
Second Vice-President.

#### **Alderman Geo. F. Kellogg,** National Trustee.

Alderman George F. Kellogg is known throughout the realm of the retail trade. He is one of the readiest; most conspicuous speakers in the association. Mr. Kellogg is at all times affable and full of tact. He is at present a strong member of the city council of Hartford, Conn., where his large business does not suffer by his pleasant personality. Alderman Kellogg is one of the ablest and most influential members in the National Association. In Connecticut he is one of the bulwarks of retail market dom. He was the fifth president of the association of that State, being elected in 1894. Latterly he was chosen by a very flattering vote a trustee of the National Association. He has not only the confidence of the craft, but also of his important municipal constituency in the enlightened city of Hartford. Mr. Kellogg would be a conspicuous figure in any deliberative body.

#### **Ira W. Stillman—Danbury, Conn.,** 2d Vice-President.

Mr. Ira W. Stillman, possibly, is the most conspicuous figure in the national organization. Mr. Stillman has, deservedly, the sobriquet

"war horse" of the association, not because he is a ranter or a rowdy, for he is neither, but because he is a pleasant, ceaseless worker. Mr. Stillman is a cultured, Christian gentleman, of whom no man can say an evil



**JOHN H. SCHOFIELD,**  
National Organizer.

word. He is virtually the father of the national association, and has written all of the secret work and obligations of the body. He is its second vice-president, and has given his generous energies to his work. Mr. Stillman was the second president of the Connecticut State Association in 1890, and was re-elected in 1891. He was elected secretary of the State Association of Connecticut in 1896, was elected to succeed himself in 1897 and again in 1898 without a semblance of opposition. He was one of the founders of the National Association about four years ago, and is loved and known all over butcherdom by the craft and those outside who have known him. He lives in his snug, pretty home at Danbury, Conn., where most of his labor is planned and carried out.

#### **John H. Schofield—St. Louis, Mo.,** General Organizer.

Mr. John H. Schofield, of St. Louis, Mo., is the general organizer and official stenographer of the National Retail Butchers' Association of the United States. He has been identified with association work from the inception of the national organization, which,



**JOHN VALLENTINE,**  
National Trustee.

in four years, has a membership of over 15,000; very energetic in bracing up older bodies and in organizing new ones, and has done

much to keep the interest in association matters alive. Besides his work in the East this year, he last year added the new associations at Pueblo, Leadville, Salt Lake City, Cripple Creek, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma to his credit. Mr. Schofield is also the editor of the Butchers' and Packers' Magazine, a monthly periodical.



NICHOLAS LAU,  
National Trustee.

Mr. John Valentine, of Buffalo, is a very strong man in organized butchery. He has made himself familiar with the needs of the trade, and has ably assisted in many a hard fought battle for the brotherhood. Recognizing his worth and safety, the National Convention last year at Springfield elected him a trustee of the National Association, and he has been a faithful steward.

Mr. Nicholas Lau is a very strong man in the association. He is a man of sterling qualities. The National Association recognized that fact when it elected the Burlington man a trustee of the association in 1896, and then showed its appreciation and confidence by re-electing him to the same position in 1897.

#### These Will Give No More Stamps.

These butchers in Binghamton have decided to fall in with the resolution of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association of the city not to give any more trading stamps: A. S. Patton & Bro., E. F. Hopton, Humes & Smith, Geo. W. North, E. Schoenrock, W. N. Croffut, Gale & Marean, W. R. Alexander, N. C. Tamphins, E. D. Cook, S. Park & Co., R. Black, R. W. Sampson, P. Hastings, F. M. Parmatier, J. R. Mosher, P. Hastings, Spawn & Seiver, Dunning Bros., G. A. Marvin, Fred Parsons, Ballard & Son, J. B. Smith and J. D. Reardon.

#### Lewiston and Auburn Outing.

The members of the Lewiston and Auburn (Me.) Marketmen's Association had a gratifying success with their picnic outing Wednesday of last week at Peaks Island. Mr. F. I. Willis was the marshal of the day. He was well assisted by his aids, Joseph Barfott and C. W. Fogg. The sports and amusements were so delightfully carried out that the day will be a pleasant memory to all who attended. There were about 600 members and their families. The following officers of the association were in charge: A. M. Penley, president; E. W. Dresser, vice-president; A. Atwood, treasurer; Reyle Provonst, secretary; Col. A. B. Neally, J. W. Peabbles, E. N. Howard, John Corrigan, W. E. Cloutier, O. H. Olfene and L. A. Soule, committee.

#### A Jolly Time in Grand Rapids.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., had their barbecue and picnic last Tuesday. The Retail Grocers' Association had their "blow out" at the same time, but in a nearby place, where the two could commingle by traveling a least bit. Only butchers were invited to the meat men's frolic, however, and the wholesale butchers were the honored guests. President Katz, of the Butchers' Association, is a quiet man. Before the event he said: "The butchers' picnic, you know, is going to be one of those 'wet' affairs. We had a beer picnic two years ago, and it was so beery that I was thoroughly disgusted with it. As for myself and my family, we are going to Grand Haven with the grocers. Anybody can go with that picnic party, you know, and it is going to be a fine affair." The result was, though, that it was by no means a beery affair. There was beer at the picnic and plenty of it, but there was nothing immoderate. The day was a great one, and the sport provided was highly enjoyed.

## Local AND Personal

\*\* Felix Rochelle, a butcher near Hochheim, Texas, died last week of lockjaw. It was caused by sticking a bone in his foot.

\*\* The price of meat has got so high at Trenton, N. J., that customers won't buy. So a number of shops in that city had to close.

\*\* During the absence of Mr. Connors in Europe, Mr. R. L. Ruddick, from Chicago, will have general charge of affairs at Manhattan Market.

\*\* Jacob Blair, the well known butcher of Orrville, O., cut his throat last week. Cause unknown. He leaves a wife and family. He was 60 years old.

\*\* The restaurant keepers of Kansas City, Mo., are about to raise the price of meals, or reduce the size of the samples they serve as meals. They claim that everything has gone up to them.

\*\* The Lyons, N. Y., Butter and Cheese Company paid the farmers about them \$1,600 for their milk during July. This concern distributes among its rural customers about \$20,000 per year.

\*\* Mr. George Hotchkiss, of Geo. Hotchkiss & Co., at Manhattan Market, is away in the country for a much needed rest. Mr. H. sticks close to his desk, and well earns the vacation he gives himself.

\*\* Mr. Sam. S. Miller had his wife and child poisoned by cold roast beef at Uniontown, Pa. The meat had been setting on ice over night. Mr. Miller is the son of Mr. George W. Miller, clerk of the court.

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meat: 25 bbls. poultry (5,000 lb); 8 bbls. meats (1,600 lb); 8 calves (560 lb); 450 lb veal, 1,100 lb sheep, 4,400 lb beef, 600 lb hogs and 2 bbls. game (400 lb).

\*\* Dan Loeb, a prominent butcher in the Seventh Ward, having a place on Madison street, went off on a picnic this week and came back as brown as a Cuban hero fresh from Santiago. In other words, he had a fine time and the sun didn't count.

\*\* Mr. W. H. Noyes, of Swift and Company, returned from Europe last Saturday. It was his intention when he went to stay about seven weeks. Later his plans changed. He left young Mr. Swift on the Continent doing as well as one could who was having a good time.

\*\* Mr. T. J. Connors, general Eastern manager of Armour & Co., left for Europe Wednesday on the Teutonic. He will be gone several months on business and pleasure. "The boys" gave Mr. Connors a flattering send-off, the account of which will be found in another column.

\*\* A big wholesale butcher on the East Side has a Panama or a bandana hat, which he says cost \$250. There is another big retail butcher who has a hat for which he paid \$2.50, or one cent in the dollar, which he is willing to bet will bring 75 cents more at public auction than the expensive headgear from the tropics.

\*\* Nelson Morris & Co. have their workmen industriously at work ripping up floors, ceilings and everything that can be torn out of the premises formerly occupied in Manhattan Market by the T. H. Wheeler Company, whose general offices have been removed to the Adams House, at Gansevoort Market. New lumber is on the ground for rebuilding the inside and installing therein their big cooler and necessary offices. The concern expects to be able to move in early in September. At present the old greasy place is gutted and hollow. Shortly it will be fresh and have a sweeter smell.

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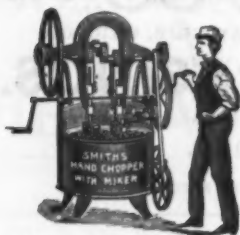
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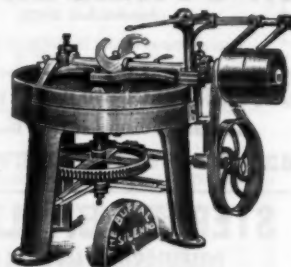
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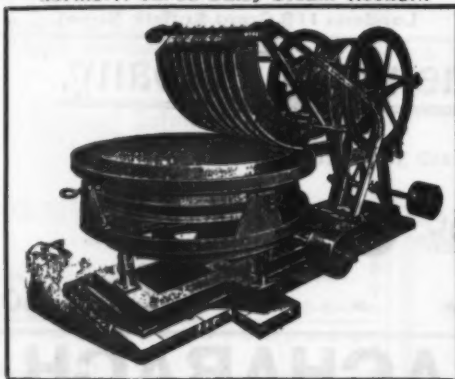
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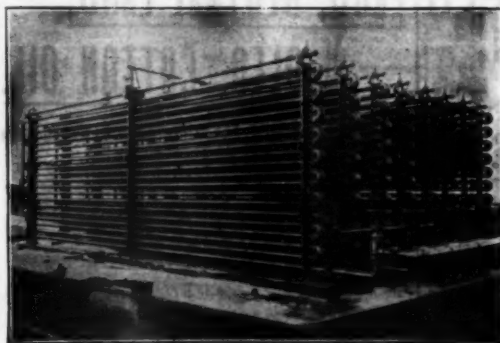
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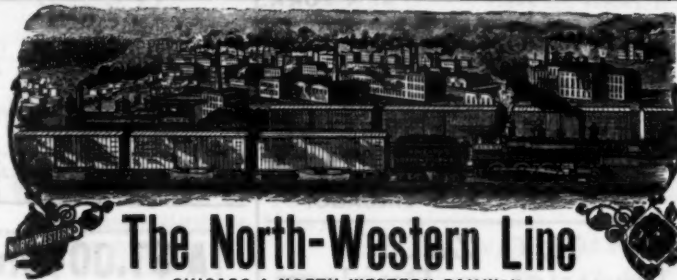
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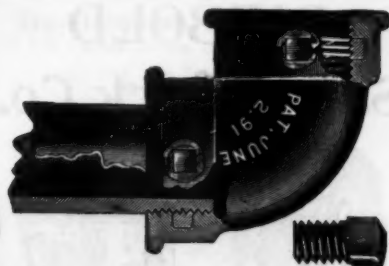
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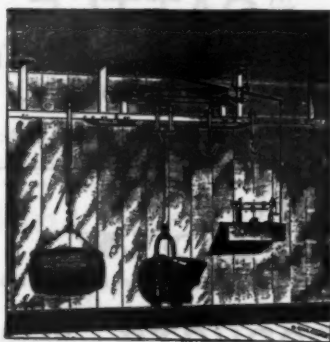
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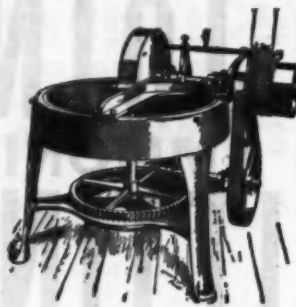
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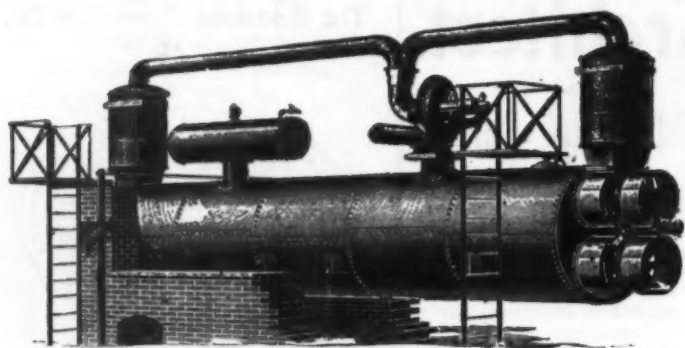
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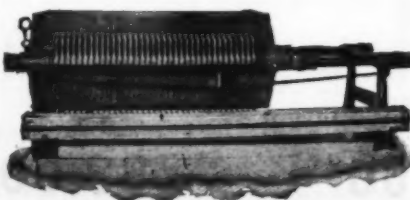
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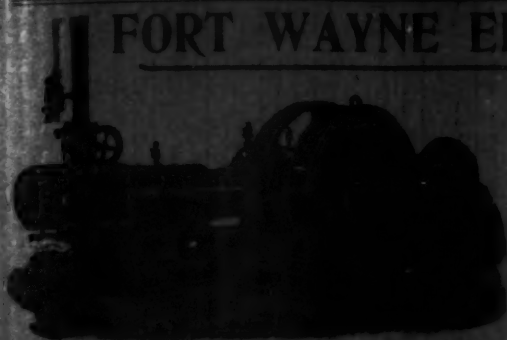
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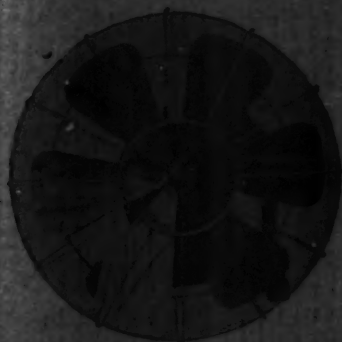


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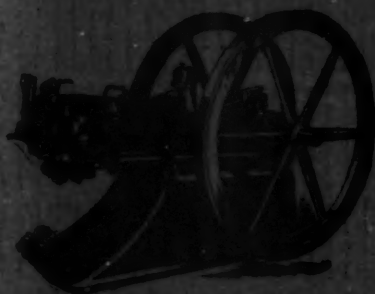
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